PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIE

No. 54,102.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
18th May	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	...	...
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610	...	...
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912	...	...
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth d London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venic Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board th Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,683	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	31st " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIE	6,385	Guionnet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June,
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct,

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5805	P. Craglietto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5939	G. Damianovich	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide Press Notices.* Price :—Rs. 2.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 20th May	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 16th May	8 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
DWARKA	1,700	Frid. 17th May	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 20th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 25th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th May, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th May.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	....	18th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	—	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MANGOES FOR ENGLAND.

DESPATCHED expeditiously and delivered to the door of Address in England, all charges paid here, by the

"ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

LONDON Agents:—SUTTON & Co.,
Carriers to H. M. The late Queen.
Full particulars from:—

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping & Passenger Agents.
Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
42/48, *Church Gate Street,*
BOMBAY

AGENTS:
T. H. MOORE & Co
HUMMUM STREET.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected what we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for [illegible] of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large, Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Lever Wacth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action,

	Rs.	a.
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	" 16 8	9 4

YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*

YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	" 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character		
CLARET No. 2	" 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 1	" 17 8	9 12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.		
YALUMBA HOCK	" 22 8	12 2
CARTE D'OR	" 25 0	13 0

BOMBAY.} PHILLIPS & CO., LD., {POONA.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & CO.; HAMBURG.

Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)
Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo
Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
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HEAD OFFICE
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Bombay.
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Madras.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	" 50,00,000

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SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

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TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
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NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. PHEROZ CURSETJI SETNA and MANECK RUSTOMJI SETNA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, Executors of the Will of RUSTOMJI DOSSABHOY SETNA, deceased, have contracted TO SELL to our clients the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claim or demand against the said property, by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground, with mango fruit and other trees, plants and shrubs, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12069 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property hereinafter seventhly described, and partly by a public passage, on or towards the South partly by the properties hereinafter eleventhly and secondly described and partly by the property of Cursondas Lakhmidas, on or towards the West partly by the property of Cowasji Bhedwar and partly by the property hereinafter eleventhly described, and on or towards the East partly by the property belonging to the Surya Vunshi Kshatriya Community of Worlee and partly by the property hereinafter fifthly described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground, with trees standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3458 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the South by the properties hereinafter thirdly and fourthly described, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter eleventhly described, and on or towards the East by the property of the said Cursondas Lakhmidas.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground, situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2102 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore secondly described, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Khooshal Sadashiv, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter fourthly described, and on or towards the East by the property of the said Cursondas Lakhmidas.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground, situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2200 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore secondly described, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Khooshal Sadashiv, on or towards the West by the property of the late Honourable Mr. Mungaldas Nathubhai, and on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore thirdly described.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground, with trees, plants and shrubs, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Island of Bombay, in the Registratlen Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 605 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or torwards the North and East by the property hereinafter sixthly described, on or towards the South by the property of the said Mr. Cursondas Lakhmidas, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore firstly described.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground, sitnate, lying and being at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1438 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Surya Vunshi Kshatriya Community of Worlee, on or towards the South by the property of the said Mr. Cursondas Lakhmidas, on or towards the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the property hereinbefore fifthly described, and on or towrds the East by the property hereinafter tenthly described.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground, situate, lying and being at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 818 Square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South and West by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the East partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the property of Janardhan Gopal.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground, situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 815 Square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North and West by the property of Janardhan Pandurang, or or towards the South by the property of Vittoba Harrischandra and on or towards the East by the property of Waman Sadashiv.

NINTHLY.—All that piece or Parcel of Fuzandari land or ground, situate, lying and being at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 507 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and East by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Waman Sadashiv and on or towards West by the property pf Janardhan Pandurang.

TENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1526 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by Municipal land and partly by a public passage, on or towards the South partly by the property of Sambhu Mahadeo Temple and partly by the property of the said Cursondas Lakhmidas, on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore sixthly described, and on or towards the East by the Worlee Road.

ELEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, or ground, situate, lying and being at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7701 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Cowasji Bhedwar, on or towards the South partly by the property of Durga Janglee Peer and partly by the property of the late Honourable Mr. Mungaldas Nathubhai, on or towards the West by the property called Gopchar and belonging to the Kshatriya Community, of the Worlee Village, and on or towards the East partly by the properties hereinbefore firstly and secondly described, together with all bunglows, buildings, outhouses and shades, standing on the said premises hereinbefore described or any of them and which said premises or some of them are Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 140, (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5), Street Nos. 42, 42A, 42B, 42C, and 42D Street, Worlee Road, Sambhu Mahadeo Pakadi and all which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants. Dated this 15th day of May, 1907.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. AHMEDBHAI HABIBBHAI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client, BAI AWABAI FRAMJI DINSHAW PETIT. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (part whereof viz:—17718 Square Yards is of the Pension and Tax tenure and the remainder whereof viz., about 6360 Square Yards, is held under a Sanad from the East India Company, whereby the same and other land were granted in perpetuity to the late Framji Cowasji Banaji), together with the bungalow or message and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill; without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24,078 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as to the Pension and Tax land, under Old No. 87, New No. 759, Old Survey No. 30, and New Survey Nos. 2/7169, and 7129, and as to the Sanad Land under Old No. 31, New No. 16372, Old Survey No. 5/29, and New Survey No. 1/7169 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Fazal Peeroo Mahomed and partly by the property of the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet, on the West partly by the said Mount Pleasant Road and partly by the Nepean Sea Road, on the North by a water-course, and on the South by the said Mount Pleasant Road and which said premises, are Assessed by the assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3265, and Street No. 33, and were formeryl and are now in the occupation of Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhai the vender.—Dated this 14th day of May, 1907.

PESTONJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SUIT IN FORMA PAUPERIS.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

ZOE KATHLEEN DEASE *nee* WATSON, residing at No. 4, Tottie's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta ....Petitioner.

AND

GEORGE ROBERT MAITLAND DEASE, whose last known place of residence was Church Gate Street in Bombay, but whose present address is unknown ....Respondent.

To
GEORGE ROBERT MAITLAND DEASE, the Respondent abovenamed.

AND

To
THE SOLICITOR TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

WHEREAS the Petitioner, abovenamed, has applied to this Court for permission to sue *in formâ pauperis*, you are hereby required to take notice that the Registrar has fixed the Third Day of June next, at the hour of half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, before the Master, to receive such evidence as the Petitioner may adduce in proof of her pauperism, and for hearing any evidence which you may bring forward in disproof of the pauperism of the Petitioner.

NOTE:—This notice is to be served on or before the 18th day of May, 1907.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1907.

By Order of the Court,
W. R. FINK,
Registrar,
PETITIONER IN PERSON.

Seal.

W. R. FINK,
Sealer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI FULKORE, widow of NAGINDAS VITHALDAS, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

1. KASHIDAS MATHURADAS, Hindu Bania, a Merchant residing at Gopipura, Sarat. 2. MANGALDAS DAMODARDAS, 3. CHUNILAL PITAMBER, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay. All of them Executors of the Will of the abovenamed deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate of the last Will and Testament.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven and in the seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.

The 8th day of May, 1907.

MESSRS. HIRALAL, AND THAKOREDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO.)

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 13th instant, THIS AGENCY will be represented by Mr. G. DEGROSSI, who is APPOINTED to and will act as AGENT.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

BOMBAY, MAY 12TH, 1907.

WARD ROOM OFFICERS of H. M. S. "HYACINTH," will NOT HOLD themselves responsible for ANY DEBTS incurred by T. H. TAYLOR, Messman.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.
PAREL STREET SCHEME.
SCHEME NO. XXXI.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme, for portions of Parel and Sion Sections, of the Municipal Ward F of the City of Bombay, for forming or altering streets within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

On the East.—By Governor's Road, New Survey No. 2572, portion of New Survey No. 2571, Governor's Road, portion of New Survey No. 2487, forming portion of Government House premises, portion of New Survey No. 2594, part of Bhoiwada Cross Road, New Survey No. 2045, portions of New Survey Nos. 2047, 2039, and 2036, New Survey Nos. 2074, 2030, 2031, 2076, 2079, 2078, 2076, 2081, 2087, 2086, and 2090, portion of Naigaum Cross Road, New Survey No. 1194 forming the Kohinoor Mill and portion of New Survey No. 1195.

On the North.—By a portion of Naigaum Cross Road, portion of New Survey No. 1206, Vincent Road, another portion of New Survey No. 1206, New Survey No. 1199, and another portion of Naigaum Cross Road.

On the West.—By New Survey Nos. 1198, 1197, portion of Naigaum Cross Road, New Survey Nos. 2015, 2016, portion of New Survey No. 2089, New Survey Nos. 2021, 2022, a passage, portion of New Survey No. 2024, New Survey No. 2025, Dadar Road, New Survey Nos. 1991, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1960, 1980, 1979, 1963, 1974, 1972, 1971, 1969, portions of New Survey Nos. 1968 and 1967, portion of Elphinstone Road, New Survey Nos. 2598, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2610, 2609, 2560, 2561, 2557, 2562 and 2563, portion of New Survey No. 2564, forming the Jacob Sassoon Mills, New Survey No. 2565, portion of Currey Road, New Survey Nos. 2543, 2544 and 2538.

On the South.—By portion of New Survey No. 2538 and junction of Soparibaug Road and Parel Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a map (plan No. 8, dated 20th April, 1907) of the area comprised therein, and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 30th day of April, 1907.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

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FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS......... 48 Lakhs.
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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

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PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

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For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

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TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 16TH MAY, 9-15 P.M.
IN AID OF THE ORGAN FUND,
BYCULLA CHURCH.

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1.	Glee	"From Oberon in Fairy-Land"... (Calcott.)	
2.	Song		Master A. Grant.
3.	Solo (Concertina)		Mr. H. C. Macnee.
4.	Part-Song	"The May Fly"... (Calcott)	
5.	Song		Mr. Martin.
6.	Recitation		Major Kean.
7.	Song		Mr. Marsh.

PART II.

1.	Glee	"Hail Smiling Morn" .... (Attwood.)	
2.	Song		Mr. Kingston.
3.	Solo-(Cornet)		Mr. Rhenius.
4.	Part-Song	"You Gentlemen of England." .... (Calcott.)	
5.	Song		Mr. Martin.
6.	Humorous Sketch		Mr. Marsh.
7.	Duet		Messrs. Boardman and Ross.

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Admission, Re. 1.
Children, Half-price.

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LAST FEW DAYS in Bombay and can be consulted
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CHAMPAGNE,
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VINTAGE

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V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

AT CRAWFORD'S AUCTION, on MONDAY, will be sold a new Phonola Piano player and Piano on account of the concerned.

TO BE LET.—UPPER STOREY of a large BUNGALOW, at Santa Cruz, containing 4 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms attached, 1 Drawing Room and 1 Dining Room, with stabling and Servants' Quarters and a big Compound and Garden with 2 Wells. Apply to Box, No. 540, C/o "Bombay Gazette."

LOANS.—Every kind of LOAN BUSINESS negotiated expeditiously and confidentially on favourable terms. Enquiries invited. Apply ANAND AND CO., Church Gate Buildings, Bombay.

CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—LADY'S CYCLE, by Hartford patent, No. 8, in perfect condition, for a reasonable price.—COLONNELLS & Co., Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 20 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*:—

CRICKET
EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);
A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);
A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);
A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).
G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);
J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);
B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);
A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.
A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.
A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.
J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.
A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.
B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.
A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.
G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR
New Series of Eight . . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY

F. P. Dunne, ("Mr. Dooley.")
Athol Forbes, (Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)
A. St. John Adcock, (Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)
J. J. Bell, (Author of "Wee McGreegor," &c.)
G. B. Burgin, (Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid," &c.)
S. Baring-Gould, (Author of "John Herring," &c.)
Edwin Pugh, (Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

NEW SERIAL STORY.

CHARMING NEW SERIAL OF GREAT INTEREST.

NEITHER STOREHOUSE NOR BARN,
By ALLEN RAINE,
AUTHOR OF
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THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. will REMOVE about July or August next to larger Offices, and they desire TO SUB-LET their present Offices, from that date.

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South British Insurance Co.,
Sirdars' Palaces, Apollo Street.

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A. FREDOON & Co., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, beg to anounce to their numerous customers that they have opened a branch,

LADIES' DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING

Department, in a shop next door.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

For a good Complexion and clear Skin use
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do. do.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
POST FREE

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Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 4

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"MY FACE IS COVERED WITH BLOTCHES!"

IS yours? There are people so sensitive to the fact that their faces are disfigured with pimples or blotches that they confess themselves ashamed to go out. Many who have suffered this way have found the remedy and profited by it. If you suffer we want you to know that

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

will cure you. After a few doses the blotches and pimples will disappear, your skin will assume a natural ruddy colour, your eyes brighten and life will again take on a rosy aspect. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls go to the seat of the trouble. They bring Nature back to the balance which she had left, and which result in pimples and blotches. You may try hundreds of medicines, numerous so-called cures, but you will come back to Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls sooner or later. Why delay? Take them now and astonish your friends by your renewed vigour and healthy appearance. Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
155 E. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Snivia, 2,662 tons, captain B Selmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Vladivostock, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Viwtia, 2,333 tons, captain J McMorran, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's steamer Bohemia, 2,311 tons captain M Dobcevich, will sail to-day for Trieste &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Glenelg, 2,669 tons, captain A Hait, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE Hansa Line steamer Uhenfels, 3,483 tons, captain H Elbo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kt of the Thistle, 4,286 tons, captain G S Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, captain R G Dogge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE M Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic, 3,564 tons, captain E Guionnet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, captain F Chappell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi &c with a general cargo and the following passengers Mr Hoffeneister, Mrs Noor, Mr Uthman, Mrs D Alexander and child, Mrs C Johannes, 2 natives and 120 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer	Capt Hickley	R N
H M S Hyacinth	Capt Heneage	R N
H M S Proserpine	Comdr James	R N

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Cmdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lieut Ramsay	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 15.

Armand Behic	3564	Guionnet			M M & Co
Aynthia	694	Curtis			F F C & Co
Bulimba	1607	McLean			M M & Co
Clifton Hall	2532	Jones			K Nixon Co
Circassia	4315	Haig			W & A Graham & Co
Dathanna	2999	Davies	Baltimore	21-5	R A Willis
Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	28-5	P & O Co
Delaware	2469	Cabot			Standard Co
Glenelg	2669	Hart			W & A G & Co
Ismalia	3381	Ross			M M & Co
John Hardie	2816	McMillan			E Latham & Co
Kasara	504	Chappel			M M & Co
Kt of the Thistll	4286	Baker			K N & Co
Khalif	2919	Watts			K Nixon & Co
Lawor	1817	Bunei			Swadeshi S N Co
Madura	1273	Eltoa			M M & Co
Mogdala	2288	Kohe			W & A G & Co
Neidenfels	3417	Rode			Glade & Co
Naderi	1168	Gray			B & P S N Co
New Orleans	2262	Key			F M & Co
New bridge	2397	Not man			G G Tejpal & Co
Oriental	3805	Lewellen			P & O Co
Okara	3438	Dagge			M M & Co
Quiloa	4942	Anderson			M M & Co
Querimba	4937	Smith			M M & Co
Reichstag	1339	Thie	Durban	17-5	A Strandes
Shanjehan	2566	Davison			Shah S N Co
Sangola	3349	Stunt			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Ruddock			M M & Co
Snevia	2662	Slemer			Volkart Bros
Uhenfels	3483	Elles			G & Co
Venetia	2133	McMorran			K N & Co
Waroonga	1609	Bamber			M M & Co
Warora	2565	Kedsile			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Clan Macleod	2043	Fishenden	Chittagong	25-5	F Wo& Co
B	Shah Najam	2751	Davison	Jedda	13-5	Shah S N Co
C & R	Merton Hall	2773	Prowse	Marmogoa	13-5	K N & Co
D&E	Ceylon	4094	Babot	Kobe	21-5	P & O S N Co
F	Chupra	3954	Goss	Antwerp	25-5	M M & Co
G	Haidari	1563	D'Lorne	M'tius	10-5	B & P S N Co
	Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Aden		B & P S N Co
H	Kaiser	1714	Hoidt	Durban	16-5	A Strandes
K	Hoseinee	993	Jenkins	Stream	16-5	B & A S N Co
M	Produce	743	Winsers	Durban	16-5	Glade & Co
O	Lord Antrum	1954	Watt	N F		J Mackintosh & Co
P	Crusader	2744	Milburn	Hull	17-5	W & A G & Co
Q	Umsinga	1895	Robertson	Hull	18-5	R A Willis
	Offside Q					
	Xema	146	Mahomed	K'chi	18-5	Shah S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Australia	2292	Tait	L'pool	22-5	W & A G & Co
2	Torrington		Davison	Dunkirk	25-5	W & A G & Co
4	Capri	4195	Belsito	S'ghai	17-5	F R'ttino & Co
5	Mombassa	3038	Johnson	A'werp	18-5	M M & Co
7	Ceylon Maru	5068	Pyne	Japan	18-5	N Y Kaisha
8	Bohemia	2311	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-5	A L S N Co
9	Kt of the Garter	4295	Stanhope	Antwerp	18-5	K Nixon & Co
10&11	Newly Hall	2841	Parkinson	K'chi	18-5	K N & Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	25-5	P & O Co
14	Iotok		Mattis	Kobe	705	A L S N Co
15	City of Madrid	3135	Knaut	L'pool	22-5	K Nixon & Co
16	Hendon Hall	2588	Tyson	Newport	25-5	K Nixon & Co
	H W V D					
	Dwarka	759	Hirst	K'chi	17-5	M M & Co
	M W D D					
	Sabarmati	524	Mohamad	N F		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Glenelg s	Hart	Mormugoa, May 14
	Kt of the Thistle s	Baker	Colombo, May 11
	Okara s	Dagge	Calcutta, May 2
	Armand Behic s	Guionnet	Sydney, Apr 22
	Uhenfels s	Elbo	Hamburg, Apr 10
	Venetia s	McMorran	Calcutta, May 3
	Snivia s	Silmer	Vladivostock

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	D Balduino s	Costa	Genoa, &c
	Hatumet s	Peters	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday.

Steamer Bohemia Dabcevich for Trieste,
" Kasara Chappell for Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Magdala for Hamburg &c
" Dwarka for Karachi &c
" Circassia for Liverpool &c
" Peninsular for Aden
" Xema for Karachi &c
" Nizam for Calcutta &c
" Kt of the Thistle for Hull &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel	From
3	Good Hope	Calcutta
4	Ettrickdale	Liverpool
7	Belle of England	Calcutta
9	Clan Ronald	Liverpool
11	Clan Maclean	Coast
12	Golconda	London
13	Pongola	Calcutta
13	Nadir	Bombay

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

14	Silesia	Trieste
14	Loodiana	Calcutta
14	Clan Colquhoun	Coast
14	Palamcotta	Rangoon
14	Gwaliar	Negapatam
15	Lalpoora	Rangoon
15	Gutenfels	Antwerp
16	Muttra	Cuddalore
16	Nairung	....
20	Muke Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Cuina left Portsaid on the morning of the 14th instant.

The s s of Clan Line Clan Urquhart arrived in London on the morning of the 13th instant.

The [illegible] s s Namur arrived at Suez from Colombo on [illegible] 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—4,015 cut Myrabollams, W Bechar 190 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 4 bales hair, H A Oomer, 50 bales wool, M Ruttonsy.

Australia s—49 bales wool, Ebjee Oomersey; 1,280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 221 tons oilcake, The New Mofussil Co; 15 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons, 50 bales wool, M Ratansy, 86 bales wool, D Nagji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Australia s—10 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—8 bales salted skins, H M Halim.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—902 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 130 cwt horns, G Suchedina, 130 cwts borns, J M Rahimtoola 21 bales, Skins Nizamudin and Co; 101/2 cwts yellow ochre, R Latham and Co; 201 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy, 260 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Khalif s—2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Druffus and Co; 14,000 cwts rapeseed, and 8,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brother's; 4,002 cwts linseed, C Boggi and Co; 3,999 cwts rapseed, R D Sassoons and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed 6,000 cwts linseed, K Nixson and Co; 1,999 cwts linseed, Societa C Italiana; 18,080 cwts rapeseed, 19,084 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Torrington s—2,001 cwts nigerseed A Blascheck and Co; 5,400 cwts wheat Louis Druffus and Co; 979 cwts rapeseed, 979 cwts nagerseed, 196 cwts poppyseed, M Valabdas, 83 bales cotton Ralli Brother's 760 cwts poppyseed and 2,000 cwt wheat L Druffus and Co.

Crusader s—2,001 cwts peppyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1,009 tons, Manganese Killick Nixon and Co; 981 cwt rapeseed Worman and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 199 bales hemp, T purshotum and Co; 167 cwt gum, P Jaitbabhoy.

Kt of the Garter s—2,015 cwt Myrabollams, W Bechar, 11,250 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 100 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

Mombassa s—618 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Glenelg s—1,705 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—3,000 cwts linseed, 800 cwt Mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 150 cwt turmeric, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 1,000 cwt castorseed, 10,000 cwt gingellyseed, 23 000 cwt linseed, 1,000 cwt poppyseed, and 1,000 cwt groundnuts, Lowis Druffus and Co; 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,145 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwt castorseed, 6,000 cwt poppyseed, 2,850 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 254 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 206 cwt gum, J Nuruberam; 90 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 300 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwt castorseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

City of Madrid s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,998 cwt linseed, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Istock s—100 bales cotton, Jehangir B Petit and Co; 100 bales cotton, Khetsidas Hurmukhrai.

Ceylon s—1,549 bales cotton Tata and Co: 308 bales cotton, D B Petit and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Istock s—500 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton and 330 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Capri s—258 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 20 bales twist, D M Petit Mills.

Delta s—32 chests opium P and O Co.

Ceylon Maru s—97 bales wool, The Melsen B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—300 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Istock s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	4	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	4	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	6	6	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	3	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	10
Total	21	26	114
Total plague deaths to date	140,729		
Same date last year	114	101	235

INFLUENZA IS RAGING.

Take Bile Beans and Make Yourself Proof Against its Attack.

"Influenza is very prevalent in London and many society functions have had to be abandoned." "There is a fashion in influenza as well as in dress, and *just now the fashionable form affects the liver.*"

These extracts from the daily papers emphasise the great necessity for keeping your body, and especially for liver and stomach, in a thoroughly healthy condition, if wish to be proof against influenza's insidious attacks. Bile Beans increase your vitality and fortify you against disease by stimulating your liver and strengthening your digestive organs. After an attack of influenza, also during the trying and dangerous stage of convalescence, Bile Beans are of great value in restoring health and strength to weakened bodies.

Miss Emily Walker, of 6, Tenham-avenue, Streatham-hill, London, S. W., says:—"I was attacked by gastric influenza, as the doctor called it. I had severe pains in the side after the fever left me, and I thought it was ulceration of the stomach, which I had had some years previously. I could not lie down in bed, nor could I sneeze, without enduring great pain. As for sleep or rest, that was impossible.

"One day I noticed the report of a cure by Bile Beans of one who had been suffering like myself. I made up my mind at once to give Bile Beans a trial, and am glad I did so, for I found great relief. I kept on with Bile Beans until I was quite better. Since I have taken Bile Beans my general health has remained very good. As a precaution I always keep a box of Bile Beans in the house."

Keep your liver and stomach healthy by taking Bile Beans, a safe, sound, and sure medicine; safe, because they contain no drastic drugs and no minerals; sound, because they are prepared with the utmost care and are always constant in value; and sure, because their action is purely natural, gentle, and genial, and the good results lasting. Of all chemists at Re. 1/- a box, or Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 16th May, 1907.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May* 14.] [BOMBAY, *May* 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	84¼		⅛
3 do. Rentes	95		¼
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98¼		¼
3½ do. Govt. Securities	65 7/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	30¼		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 5/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	65¼		¼
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·46½	½	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86½	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3⅝	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3⅝	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3¾	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2	½	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2¼	¼	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3⅞d. unchgd.
Transfers on Bombay ......Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Quiet
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Firmer
Total Sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 bales.
Imports	23,000 bales.
Mid-Americans	6·82 + 08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5/16 unchd

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	
6·34 +11	6·25 +11	6·20 +11	6·08 +13	
Sep.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb**
5·98 +12	5·89 +11	5·87 +11	5·85 +12	5·84 +11

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	10,000
Do. do. last year	14,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. to Continent	9,000

Spot Cotton—12·05 + 10

Futures—Month of July 10·90 + 09
Do. do. Dec. 10·90 + 25
Advanced owing to official weather reports considered unfavorable and to expectation of a decrease in the movement.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—11 1/16 + ⅛
Futures—Month of July 11·82 + 23
Do. do. Aug. 11·50 + 23
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

NEILL BROS. REPORT.

Excessive rains but improving.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Brown Cawnpore 51 June-July—Hamburg—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed:—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48¼ May-June.—Hamburg—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

WOOL AUCTION.

Number of bales offered 27·800.
Fair attendance of Home and foreign buyers.
Average 5 per cent. lower.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Bundle Rupees	200	Mangrole	Kasara	Mack Mackenzie and Co
2 Bundle Rupees	5,400	Muscat	Kasara	Mack Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rupees	2,400	Busreh	Dwarka	E Hayim
1 Case Rupees	5,897	London	Persia	Cox and Co
1 Box Sovereigns	3,995	Alexandria	Persia	A G H A A Reza
Gold Coins	686			
Rupees	257			
1 Box Gold Coins	10,800	Hodeida	Persia	O Heerjee
1 Box Sovereigns	277	Aden	Persia	O Heerjee
Gold Coins	6,080			
1 Box Sovereigns	1,897	Aden	Persia	O Khushal
Gold Coins	12,526			
1 Bundle Sovereigns	1,065	Suez	Persia	H E H Allana
Rupees	1,120			
3 Bundles Rupees	5,000	Muscat	Kasara	M B A Latiff
3 Bundles Sovereigns	8,850	Bagdad	Dwarka	Sundry natives
Gold Coins	4,444			
Rupees	4,955			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,] [15TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
There is no change in the money market. Borrowers at 4 per cent per annum for two months

Exchange:—
To-day being Council bill day there has not been much doing, and Banks as usual are closed early. The Market opened firm at 1/4 1/52 T. T. and 1/4 1/16 on demand, but one or two Banks were sellers of T. T. for ready delivery at 1/4 1/16 and that rate was also available from 16 May to 16 June. The Banks to-day put their rate for buying 3 month sight Credits to 1/4 9/32 but few bills have been offered, Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	1s. 4 ¼ to 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 ⅜ to 13/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	158
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	216

Government Paper:—
The tone of the Government Paper Market has been firmer to-day, but the volume of business was small. Early in the morning quotations opened at 97 15/16 for cash and for the account, but on some small buying for the settlement, probably helped by firmer Calcutta advices the rate advanced to 98 for cash and settlement. Calcutta rates were advised this morning as 97 15/16 ready and 98 1/16 for delivery forward in a month. We quote:—

Cash	98
1st Settlement	98

Bullion:—
Reuter advises the price of Bar silver in London yesterday as being 1/16 down at 30 1/4 the rate for two months forward being unchanged at 30 5/16. In the local Bazaar there has been a steadier market. Ready bars opened at 79 1/4 but close at at 79 3/8 ex duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is unchanged. We quote:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	79	4	0
Ditto 2nd "	77	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The market has again hardened in sympathy with the better advices from America and Liverpool, and prices for most descriptions are fully Rs. 2 higher. Broach has advanced to Rs. 271/72. In contracts there is little doing.

The market for ready cotton, which yesterday showed signs of weakness, is decidedly firmer. At Colaba there was a fairly good enquiry by shippers for high-class, white styles and Broach, and mills were moderate buyers of most descriptions.

New Crop has fluctuated during the day and closes as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

Reports received by private wires regarding the weather in America are conflicting.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	271/72	May
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	230	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	210	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola	205	"
Fine " Amraoti	205	"
F. G. " Khandeish	179/80	"
Fine " Khandeish	189	"
Fine " Bengals	181	"
Good Westerns	245	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	249/50	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 255	March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	" 185	Jan/08
Fine M. G. Bengals	" 200	"
" " Khangaum Akola	" 218/19	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	" 200	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales
Total Imports	3,000 "

Future Delivery prices:—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
6·41 +07	6·32 +07	6·27 +07	6·16 +08	6·06 +08
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb**	
5·97 +08	5·95 +08	5·93 +08	5·92 +08	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
There is a good demand from speculators and prices are advancing.
We quote as under:—

Ready	Rs. 8 2 0 B. T.
May	" 8 9 0 R. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is firmer, but the advance is checking business, and the demand has fallen off.
We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 8 8 0
Yellow Guzerat	" 9 4 0

Poppyseed—
The market is steady at Rs. 10 for ready, but there is little doing.

Castorseed:— Rs. 36 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:— Rs. 21 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts:— Rs. 43 0 0
Tone—Steady.

MOWRASEED:—
July-August... Rs. 7 0 0
Tone—Firm.

Wheat:—
The market is firmer, and prices are advancing.
We quote:—

White Delhi	Rs. 4 13 0
" Karachi	" 4 10 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—	
Bombay	1,400
India	54¼
Mills:—	
David	347½
Empress	365
Kohinoor	660
Maneckji Petit	3,030
Presses:—	
Khangaum	402½
New Mofussil	600
Miscellaneous:—	
Bombay Steam Nav Preference	272½
Railway:—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	555
Tapti Valley	445

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.—

Cotton	13,838	bales.
Wheat	10,152	cwts.
Linseed	30,499	"
Rapeseed	20,487	"
Gingellyseed	284	"
Poppyseed	8,164	"
Groundnuts	150	"
Castorseed	2,634	"
Rice	3,009	"
Myrabollams	3,266	"
Cottonseed	24,451	"
Mowraseed	306	"
Gram	6,021	"
Joowar	1,787	"
Maize	Nil	

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 15.

Freight.—Our market has continued quiet, but as we close a somewhat firmer feeling is apparent. Speculators have done most of the business put through during the week, but are now holding for higher rates. The plague still continues its ravages up-country, the deaths, in the week ending the 11th instant, being fifty-one thousand. The scare, however, seems to be abating. The uncertainty regarding the political unrest in the Punjab, has in a great measure been removed by the admirable action taken by Government. At last exporters appear to be generally more hopeful about the condition of things.

Engagements.—Ellerman lines, Liverpool, 2,250 tons, June, at 15s. Wilson line, Hull, June, 1,000 tons, at 15s.; July 1,000 tons also at 15s. Hansa line, Hamburg, 1,000 tons, July, at 15s. 6d. Steamer on the berth, Hall, June, 1,000 tons, at 15s. 3d. Chagondass, Hamburg, June, 1,000 tons, at 15s. 9d. 600 tons at 16s. Antwerp, June; 3,380 tons at 14s. 9d. seeds, and 15s. 3d. wheat, London, August 2,000 tons at 15s., Hull, June 300 tons, at 13s. 3d., Hull, July, 500 tons, at 14s. 6d.

Charter.—None reported fixed.

THE 81st Annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh, on Monday, 22nd April. The following results for the year ended 15th November, 1906, were reported:—Amount of Assurances accepted during the year, for which 5,486 Policies were issued, £2,384,434; of this amount there was re-assured with other Offices £103,782; leaving net amount of New Assurances for the year, £2,280,652; corresponding Premium Revenue on New Policies during year:—Annual Premiums, £99,838; Single Premiums, £6,160; Less Premiums on Amount Reassured, £4,749; leaving Net Premium Revenue on New Assurances, £101,249; amount received in purchase of Annuities during the year, for which 142 Bonds were issued, £89,626; claims under Policies during the year, inclusive of Bonus Additions:—By Death, £608,261; by Survivance, £130,946 a total of £739,207; Subsisting Assurances at 15th Novembers, 1906, exclusive of Bonus Additions, £29,222,646; Accumulated Funds at 15th November 1906, after deducting Current Liabilities, £11,764,530. The Addition to the Accumulated Funds during the year was £380,637. The average rate of Interest realised on the Funds, including uninvested Balances, was £4 4s. 6d. per cent., subject to deduction of Income Tax. Revenue for the year, £1,494,125.

AMONG the new boys who have been enrolled for the summer term at Denstone College, Staffordshire, is a son of King Lobengula, late chief of the Matabele. The lad went to Denstone under the auspices of Dr. Jameson, the Cape Premier, and it is desired that he shall be educated in the best traditions of English public school life.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE forty-fifth annual meeting of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company was held in Liverpool, on April 24:—

After making full provision for the Company's loss at San Francisco and paying the usual dividend to shareholders of 32 per cent. on the paid up Capital, the reserve funds amount to £1,782,067. In addition, there is an uncalled Capital of £2,052,000, so that the total security to Policyholders is £3,834,067.

The following are the most important items in the directors' report:—

In the Fire Department the net premiums, after deducting reinsurances effected with other Companies in reduction of this Company's liabilities, amounted to £1,422,349 5s. 10d. The net losses incurred, including full estimates for all outstanding, amounted to £1,560,560 18s. This amount includes the sum of £925,000, a full provision for all claims and expenses of every kind paid and outstanding in connection with the loss at San Francisco. In the accident department, the net premiums, after deducting reinsurances effected with other Companies and bonuses payable to policyholders in the personal accident section, amounted to £169,688 0s. 6d. The net losses incurred, including full estimates for all claims outstanding, amounted to £87,381 9s. 10d. Interest on investments has yielded the sum of £58,949 7s. 1d.

After providing for all expenses, taxes and charges on the working, and after increasing the Fire Fund from £530,000 to £570,000, the credit balance on the enntire operations of the Company for the year, excluding San Francisco, is £363,015 2s. 4d.

This sum, added to the balance of £497,734 16s. 4d. brought forward from the previous account, but deducting the Interim dividend of £27,300 paid in November last, and £8,782 for the purchase of the home business of the National Union Society, Limited, of Bedford, makes a total of £824,667 18s. 8d., which, with £250,000 transferred from the Reserve Fund, provides for the San Francisco loss, and leaves an available total of £149,667 18s. 8d. to be now dealt with.

DIVIDEND AND FUNDS.

It was decided to pay on the 1st proximo, a dividend of 10s. per share, free of Income Tax, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution for the year of £72,900 or 16s. per share, being at the same rate as for the previous year, and to carry forward the remaining balance of £104,067 18s. 8d. to the next account.

The Financial position of the Company now stands as follows:—

Capital paid up	£228,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	750,000	0	0
Fire Fund	570,000	0	0
Accident Fund	70,000	0	0
Staff Pension Fund	60,000	0	0
Balance carried forward	104,067	18	8
Funds	£1,782,067	18	8
Capital subscribed by uncalled	2,052,000	0	0
Total Security	£3,834,067	18	8

"HONGKONG BANKS."

There was a somewhat remarkable advance to-day in the quotation for the shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation which rose from dols. 895 at which the market closed last evening to dols. 920 this fore-noon, says the *Hongkong Telegraph* of April 27. It is difficult to assign the reason for this sudden leap in value, especially in view of the fact that the London rate remains stationary at £105. But in Rialto circles it is believed that the enhancement is due to a demand from London for shares on the China register of the Bank. China holders reckoning on the London quotation, naturally do not care to part with their shares at the silver rate. Calculating the London price at £105 at the present rate of exchange the "boom," great as it has been overnight, may not be considered ended, for there is still room for a further substantial rise in order to reduce the disparity between the rates ruling in London and those quoted in Hongkong. Another theory is that in these days of international loans it is quite possible that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank may be the medium for the negotiation of another loan for one of the Far Eastern countries to the advantage of the Bank and its shareholders. Whatever the real reason for the advance may be, it can only be contemplated with satisfaction by the fortunate holders of shares in the premier banking institution of the Far East.

MESSRS. COX AND CO.

The Balance Sheet of Messrs. Cox and Co., Bankers, of London and Bombay on 9th April was as follows:—To Current and Deposit Accounts, £3,366,677 13s. 4d. to Circular Notes, £670 to Capital and Reserve, £400,000, making a total of £3,767,347 13s. 4d. on the other side of the balance sheet as shown. By Consols, War Loan, and Exchequer Bonds, £6,25,000 by India, Colonial, and Corporation Stocks, £2,12,638 18s. 1d. making £837,638 18s. 1d. by Cash at Bankers and on hand, £648,386 10s. 1d. by Cash at Call and at Short Notice, £212,412 making £8,60,798 10s. 1d. by Advances to Customers and Bills Receivable, £1,895,842 9s. 7d. by Bank Premises, Freehold, £1,47,500 by Bank Premises, Leasehold £25,567 15s. 7d. making £1,73,067 15s. 7d. making a total of £3,767,347 13s. 4d.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS.

The following London quotations have been received through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day.

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 10 3	£0 11 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 16 6	£0 17 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 10 3	£0 11 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 2 6	£0 3 0
Dec. G. F. Dev.	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£1 17 6	£2 0 0
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 0 9	£1 3 3
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 10 6	£1 13 0
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 7 6	£2 12 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Kempinkoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 14 9	£5 17 6
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 1 9	£0 2 9
Mysore Wynaad	£1	49s.	£0 1 3	£0 2 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 6 0
Coregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 9 0	£0 10 9
Coregum (Pref)	..	...	£0 13 9	£0 15 0
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 3 3	£0 4 9
Topuldodi	£1	10s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 6

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The eleventh annual General Meeting of the Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, in the registered office of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, presiding.

The following Directors report was adopted:—

Your Directors beg to inform you that your Company has made a net profit of Rs. 65,820-3-7, which when added to the balance of last year Rs. 3,896-1-7 amounts to Rs. 69,716-5-2. Considering that during the last four months of the year under report, plague raged in Wadhwan Camp, and consequently your mills had to suffer very heavily on account of want of labour, the profits will be considered satisfactory. Out of the net profits your Directors have paid an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 20 per share. Your Directors recommended to appropriate the amount of profit as follows:—For payment of a second dividend of Rs. 20 per share for the half-year ending 31st December 1906, which when added to the ad-interim dividend will make 8 p. c. per annum per share Rs. 11,920, to be carried to depreciation fund account Rs. 30,000, General Reserve Fund Rs. 8,420, Fire Insurance Rs. 3,000, dividend equalisation Rs. 4,000, balance to be carried to next year's account Rs. 456, add to this the amount of ad-interim dividend Rs. 11,920 total Rs. 69,716.

Your Directors beg to inform you that as intimated in the last report, they ordered out 2,500 spindles with all their accessories. The machinary has arrived and is being fitted up. Your Directors expect that the new machinery will also begin to work within a month or so. Your Directors are glad to inform you that they have succeeded in getting their goods exempted from the customs duties levied at Viramgam. The Bombay Government have helped us very materially in putting our case fairly and strongly before the India Government. A full refund of all the duties up to now collected from us at Viramgam has been ordered and a very large amount thereof have already been repaid to the Company. Our Company may very well take the credit of indirectly, helping all the mill, situated in Kathiawar, because Directors fought with the Government on principle which is now recognised by the Government, and thereby exempted all the Kathiawar Mills from Custom Duties at Viramgam. One of your Directors the Honourable Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey vacates his seat from the Board under article 93 (4) of the Articles of Association. The Mill Building with the Machinery, Cotton and Cloth are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 5,57,000.

Resolutions were then carried declaring a dividend of Rs. 20 per share for the second half-year, making 8 per cent per annum, re-electing Messrs. Dayalji Jethabhoy and Karsondas Hargovindas Directors of the Company, and appointing Messrs. Hurjivan Sunderdas and Navroji Cowasji Pochaji Auditors for the ensuing year.

The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUNT—May 5, at Secunderabad (Deccan), the wife of E. Henderson Hunt, F. R. C. S., of a daughter.

HOGG—May 10, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain J. M. T. Hogg, 9th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

THOMPSON—May 11, at "Egmore Castle," Madras, the wife of J. W. Thompson, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

WHITTINGTON—May 10, at Gable Hall, Bangalore, the wife of Captain F. Whittington, M. W. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

KENDALL—May 7, at Bilaspur, C. P., of enteric, F. A. Kendall, District Loco. Supdt., Bengal Nagpur Railway, eldest son of F. H. Kendall, of Rock Ferry, England.

MARTIN—May 11, James Charles Martin, the dearly beloved son of Mary Ann and William Martin, late Key Sergeant of Fort St. George, 1833, also the most dearly beloved husband of Jane Anne Westwood Martin.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PAY US A VISIT.
ONCE A CUSTOMER ALWAYS A CUSTOMER.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY,

Indian Jeweller, dealer in Precious Stones, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian and Persian Silks, Embroideries and all Sorts of Curiosities and Silverware.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 1-7m., 2-6a.; Low water, 7-3m., 7-55a.
High Court, Appellate Side, Vacation sitting.
Aurangabad Mills, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, 2 p. m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Forbes Street, 4 p. m.
The City of Bombay Buildings Company, Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, 5 p. m.
B. E. S. School grounds, open air entertainment, 9-15 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

PROFESSOR VELINKAR'S DEPARTURE.—The departure of Professor Velinkar takes place to-day, and not yesterday as was wrongly announced.

FATAL FALL.—At the Morgue, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. Chalk, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of an Irani, named Behram Ardeshir. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased and another Irani were seen walking along Gogha Street yesterday morning playfully slapping one another. Subsequently the deceased was found lying on the road and died an hour later. Dr. A. Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, who held a post-mortem examination, said that the death was due to rupture of the spleen which was in a diseased condition. A fall could have caused the injuries which the deceased had received. A verdict of death from rupture of the spleen due to an accidental fall was returned.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra steamer "Cape Corrientes" via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-day, instead of the 15th instant as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on the 17th instant. Mails for Seychelles, Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per extra steamer "Produce" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on the 16th instant to-day. Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra steamer 'Capri' will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 17th instant.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S GARDEN.—The following programme will be played by the Indian Hotel String Band at Green's Garden to-day:—

7 TO 8 P.M.

March	Austria	Nowotna
Overture	Tancrede	Rossini
Waltz	Lustige Bruder	Vollstedt
Oriental Scene	A Dervish Chorus	Sebek

8-30 TO 10-30 P.M.

March	Liberty Bell	Sousa
Selection	The Shamrock	Myddleton
Waltz	Weaver Mad'lu	Ziehre
Polka	Jagerlatein	K Komzalie
Kyll	Sizilietta	Fr Von Blon
American Sketch	The Darkeie Boatmen	Asher
Waltz	Sourire D'Avell	Depret
Two Step	Yankiana	Loftis

DEATH OF A MEMON MERCHANT.—Much sympathy is felt in native, especially Mahomedan, circles in Bombay, for Mr. Haji Cassam, Haji Joosub, Halai Memon, the well-known owner of several steamers, on account of the death of his eldest son, Mr. Ibrahim, which took place on Saturday last at Oonava village in the Kadi District, in the forty-fifth year of his age. His remains was brought to Bombay on Tuesday morning to the family house in Abdul Rehman Street, whence it was removed to the Mahomedan barying ground, followed by a very large procession consisting of Halai Memons and Mahomedans of other denominations. The deceased was of a charitable dispoition and gave large sums in private charity. Funeral ceremonies were perfrmed on Tuesday morning and evening in honour to the memory of the deceased, and large sums of money were given away in charity by his father and other relations.

RANWAR CROSS SOCIETY, BANDRA.—On the 11th Instant the Ranwar Children's Cross Society celebrated its Silver Jubilee. The Cross was gaily decorated and the village showed signs of festivities in flags and bunting. At 7-30 p. m. Rev. Fr. Dias assisted by Rev. E. B. Dias and Rev. S. Gonsalves conducted a very devout service at the foot of the Cross, a Litany being sung by the village choir and a band. Mr. Peter D. Pereira, in a few words explained the object of the Society, that it was established in 1880, and union was the chief result of the Society. The next day there was High Mass at St. Andrew's when all members were present. At 2 p.m., they were present for dinner when Mr. E. F. P. Xavier pointed out that the success of the Jubilee was due to the unity amongst them. In the evening a highly successful dramatic entertainment was given at which a thousand people attended. Credit is chiefly due for the success of the celebration to Mr. Peter D. Pereira, President, and Mr. E. F. P. Xavier, the Secretary, and Messrs. Philip Gonsalves and P. P. A. Gonsalves.

BYCULLA DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

For the efficient conduct of this dispensary a permanent building, including a ward for urgent cases, is required. For lack of such equipment, with modern appliances, the women and children who now attend are not receiving the care they need. The running expenses of the dispensary are provided for, and a very suitable site, opposite Treacher and Co., Byculla, is already in the possession of the Mission. There is now the need of a building, for which appeal is made to the public. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 20,000, or £1,333. The following subscriptions have been received:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mrs F C Mayer, Standard Oil Co	500	0	0
The Hon Mr H E E Proctor	100	0	0
Shri Kamalabai Saheb, Baroda	101	0	0
Mrs Batty	100	0	0
N Powell and Co	200	0	0
The late Mr Samuel Smith M. P. London, £5	74	6	0
Jamsetji Ardesir Wadia	100	0	0
Sir Sassoon David	100	0	0
R V Dhamnaskar, late Diwan Saheb, Baroda	100	0	0
Berjorji D Patel (C I E) Quetta	100	0	0
H E Lord Lamington	25	0	0
Deputy Surg. Gen. Partridge, I. M. S.	750	0	0
Mrs Campbell, England	6	14	0
Hon Miss E Kinnaird, Mrs Spicer, Ladies at Chiselhirst, Lord Radstock, Ladies at Camberly, Mrs Tritton, Hon Granvill Waldegrover and Mrs Dick	372	9	0
Mrs A F Petit	100	0	0
Trustees of D Maneckji Limji Charity, through Mrs Rustum Wadia	100	0	0
Three Friends on steamer	24	0	0
Ladies Missionary Settlement	15	0	0
Vijbukandas Atmaram, Esq	50	0	0
Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart (Promised)	100	0	0
Rao Saheb N T Vaidya	51	0	0
Hon E M H Fulton	25	0	0
Lt Col and Mrs Bannerman	25	0	0
Mrs A L Loder U. S. A, £5	74	13	0
Mrs Jewell, U. S. A	29	8	0
Mrs Shea	15	0	0
Mrs Frank Anderson	15	0	0
Mrs F H DuBoulay	10	0	0
Mr A H S Aston	25	0	0
A Friend (B, B)	15	0	0
Messrs Evans Fraser and Co	25	0	0
Another Company	25	0	0
Total	3,354	2	0

The Honorary Treasurer is Mrs. H Batty and the funds are in the National Bank.

The French Medical Profession rely on SANTAL MIDY to cure chronic bronchitis, kidney and bladder trouble, as well as discharges from the urinary organs

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presided at a vacation sitting of the Cour yesterday.

RE ABDUL RAHIM ABDUL HUSSEIN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE BANSIDHAR SHRIPRASAD.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for one month's extension of the time for filing his schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE DAWOOD HAJI MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said that suits were filed in the Small Causes Court for the recovery of outstandings due to the insolvent, in which the Official Assignee required his assistance. His Lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE BHAGWANDAS MANECKLAL AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for three months

RE KARAMCHAND DHARAMCHAND.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices to the creditors and to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Duttaram Ganesh Vani; Ardasir Nasarvanji Unwalla; Krishtna Bhicoo Dongray; John Andrew Pereira; Madan Sanwar Morey; Mahomed Ismail Shaik Dadu and Mahomedali Musaji Nagri Hera.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "ARMAND BEHIE."

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by to the Messageries Maritime Coy's steamer "Armand Behie" to-day from P. Dock shed No. M.—There will be the usual medical examination of the saloon passengers in the shed at 11-30 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection shed, at 10-30 a.m. with all their baggage:—

For Marseilles,—Mr. Asson and friend, Capt. Aridiel, Mrs. C. Achgenase, Miss Abraniowitch, Mr. K. B. Bamonjee, Mrs. Briscoe, Mr. W. E. Bain, Maj. and Mrs. Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Bell, Mr. B. Baechtold, Mr. A. L. Billimoria, Mr. and Mr. Drake Brockman, Mr. C. H. Cooper, Maj. Chapman, Mr. C. Courpalais, Mr. and Mrs. Caroll, Mr. A. Clarence Johnstone, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Donovan, Miss Decreaz, Mr. Daniel, Mrs. Dillon, Mr. J. M. De Heredia, Doctor Ferte, Lt.-Col. Frenchman, Mrs. Favel and 3 children for Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. Gasute, Col. and Mrs. Glennie, Mr. and Mrs. Gawthorne, Mr. A. H. Gawthorne, Mr. Guylee, Mr. F. de Silva Gomes, Mr. Jack Heskel, Mr. G. H. Hayfield, Mr. C. Hayfield, Mr. H. Hayfield, Mr. L. Hartoch, Mr. Hollingsworth, Mrs. H. A. Herowitz, Mr. J. H. Hunter, Capt. A. A. Irwine, Mr. B. Jahing, Mr. Kanwar J. Singh, Mr. Kirtikar, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Kharas, Mr. Kennedy, Lt. L. M. Kent, Mr. C. Karanjia, Mr. Hoosein Khoorshed, Miss Lustenbury, Mr. L. Laxmidas, Mr. Luman, Mr. Le Fanure, Mr. Laur, Mrs. and Mr. McGlashan, Mrs. and Mr. Maitland, Mr. Mayer, Miss Mhow, Captain Molony, Mr. H. Miles, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. B. A. Nariman, Miss B. Monteleon, Mrs. Lottie, Major G. W. Priestley, Mr. Pie, Mr. R. Peyton, Mr. and Mrs. Pinto, Mr. Patmore, Mr. W. F. Potts, Mr. J. E. Papa, Mr. Ravenscroft, Mr. N. G. Rodrigues, Miss M. Robottom, Mr. and Child Rigbie, Mr. and Mrs. and Inft. Revill, Capt. E. A. F. Redl, Lt. C. W. Ramsay, Mr. Rustom M. Mullaphiroz, Mr. D. Spence, Mr. Setna, Mr. Sevadjian, Mr. A. Saldanha, Mrs., Mr. and Son Shearin, Mr. Taillendier, Mr. Tapissier, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Tata, Lt. G. D. Tullis, Mr. Hannabuss, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Whately, Mr. C. Wadia, Mr. S. Williams, Mr. E. Whiting, Lt. A. Wylie Mr. Mrs. and 6 children, Watts, Mr. Welinkar, Capt. Way, Mr. R. A. Whitcombe, Mr. Kushizaki, Mr. Wrenton, Mr. and Mrs., Kresser and 4 children, Mr. R. P. Fraysse, Mr. and Mrs. Bonteillier, Mr. and Mrs. Trole, Mr. Etesse, Mr. Meslet, Mr. and Mrs. Dumas and 4 children, Mrs. Blondean and son, Mr. and Mrs. Glaizes, Miss Glaizes, Dr. Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. Grilb, Mr. C. Francin, Mrs. Guillemot and child, Mr. and Mrs. Negre and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Keranval and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Provenat and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Ferras and 3 children, Mrs. Peborde, Mr. Merignac Jean, Mrs. Acaldejuy and 2 children, Mr. A Albert, Mr. Simonin, Misses J. and Alix Raynal, Mr. Hyppolite, Mr. Corre, Mr. Thomas, Mr. LeMoal, Mr. Menus, Mr. Legros, Mr. LeMenu, Mr. Bostin, Mr. Jacquet, Mr. Floeh, Mr. Chuteaux, Mr. Bardainl, Mr. Carsayrade, Mr. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Rossini and 4 children, Miss L'Epletenier, Mr. Mill, Corporal Nicard, Adjt. R. Louis, Mr. Rayent, 72 French Marine Officers, Mr. LeGuillon Francois Maru, Mr. Allani Francois Maru, Mr. Soulard, Mr. Arrivoal, Mr. Elies, Mr. Tandan, Mr. Sage, Mr. Thomas Francois Mars, Mr. Prigent Allain Mr. L. C. Pareto, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Edmiston, Mr. and Mrs. Puech, and child, Mr. Julien, Mrs. Julien, Miss Julien, Mr. Perreard, Miss Rikkers, Dr. and Mrs. Hensch, Miss J. N. Nean, Sister Febronie, Sister Marie, Mr. Hetcher, Mr. and Miss M. Mackoy, Mr. D. Billington, Mr. J. Crowther, Mr. A. H. Burt, Mr. Bereini and child, Mr. Haslen, Mr. J. A. Brien, Mr. Chabran, Miss E. Frogier, Mr. and Mrs. Penet, and 2 children, Mr. Chagnand, Mr. P. Colgan, Mr. Francois Magnan, Mr. C. Wilson, Mr. Whitcombe, Dr. P. Kennedy, Mr. S. W. Roberts, Mr and Mrs. Livingstone and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Steni and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Blair, and baby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pallenbury, Mr. Ladein, Mr. H. N. Sleigh, Dr. Marrison, Mr. J. L. Tanguy, Miss J. Camus.

For Port Said, Mr. A. White, Mr. Favel and 3 children.

For Suez—Mr. Rosa Silver.

For Aden—Mr. Fidaly and 2 children, Mr. Alli bin Ahmed Mr. Mahomedally.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. "BOHEMIA."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's ss "Bohemia," to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8, at 11a.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 9 a.m. sharp.

Mr A O Baeurle, Mr G Braeckle, Getube Sister, Mr R Hilf, Mr Hooper Harris, Ida Sister, M Kaundinga Master, Mr G E Llewhellin, Mary Sister, Col E H Molesworth, Mr Ober, Mr C F Reeve, Miss E F Russell, Capt G Sawyer, Mr C D Sevastopulo, Mr & Mrs Sieber, Mrs Temple.

To Aden, Mr G Brewin.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P and O Co's mail steamer "Peninsular," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers:—

Baughan, Mr F G
Bolton, Major A K
Connop, Lt H G
Dowell, Lt Col J C
Folger, Mr H
Folger, Mrs
Gladstone, Mr A S
Gardiner, Mrs
Herbert, Mr D W
Hole, Mr and Mrs R S
Jones, Major D M G
Knapp, Major K K
Locke, Mr and Mrs G H and child

Leake, V C Dr A M
Mathews, Mr O D
Marshall, Mr and Mrs J and child
Needham, Mr J E
Northern, Capt and Mrs B
Olever, Miss L
Page, Miss
Roberts, Major A
Riddell, Mr J A S
Skulje, Mr A
Stallard, Lt R H
Saville, Mr B
Wrench, Mr J A S

GINGELLY IN MADRAS.

The total area under gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of March 1907 was 510,700 acres or about 20 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1906. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 20 and 19 per cent., respectively. The decrease, as compared with 1906, was most marked in the districts of North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, and Chingleput, and is attributed partly to want of seasonable rainfall and partly to the cultivation of groundnut on lands previously cultivated with gingelly. The crop is generally in fair to good condition and is estimated to give 64 per cent. of a normal yield on an average.

The total area of gingelly reported to have been sown in villages other than ryotwari is 20,865 acres or 17 per cent. less than that sown in the preceding year, but the figures are far from complete.

A BILL for the taxation of whiskers has been introduced by a New Jersey legislator. The proposed tax is to range for five dollars for ordinary whiskers to fifty dollars for a goatee, and red whiskers twenty per cent. extra. The senator says he finds the beard habit is increasing; men cultivate whiskers in order to save barbers' bills, and the expense of neckties.

SPEND BOTH SIDES
OF
YOUR RUPEES

by purchasing materials that will wear twice as long under all conditions, look twice as well after a deal of wear, at half the cost of materials that are

only made to sell at a handsome profit.

Remember that materials not composed of Pure Wool throughout look shabby and get thread-bare in no time.

Stick to Pure Wool if you would be comfortable during the season of 'clammy clothes'.

Pure Wool will guard you from chills and the consequent dangerous fevers.

The purity of DHARIWAL material is guaranteed.

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MATERIALS

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Flannels	Serges
Lohis	Puttoos
Puttis	Tweeds
Jerseys	Cardigans
Sweaters	Stockings
Socks etc :	etc :

Samples and full particulars sent on receipt of a post-card to The Manager, Dept., 4.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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CONSIDER THIS!!!
THEN PROVE IT!!!
WHY BE BOTHERED
With Bad Work
WHEN YOU CAN GET
High Class Portraiture
AT
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Cabinet Platinotype..............Rs. 25 per doz.
" Silver...................... Rs. 16 per doz.

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ONE SOLUTION HAIR DYE
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BLACK AND BROWN SHADES,
Supersedes all other Dyes.
Compact and easy to use.
Results Indisputable.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1907.

THE NEW MILITARY COMMANDS.

THE Notification as to the re-arrangement of the Commands in the Indian Army came a couple of days later than was anticipated. The abolition of the three Commands, Northern, Western and Eastern, which correspond generally to the jurisdictions of the old Bengal, Madras and Bombay Armies, are to be abolished from the 1st proximo and thereafter we shall have the divisions known as the Northern Army and the Southern Army,—somewhat misleading designations from a geographical point of view—each under command of a General Officer. As Lord Kitchener explained in his Budget speech last year, and repeated in March, he has sought to make the best use of the means at the disposal of the Military Department, by overhauling the machinery and reorganising existing materials. The Re-distribution scheme has been under the consideration of the Government of India for a long time past and we trust it is satisfied that the change makes both for economy and efficiency. In Lord Kitchener's view the distribution of the Army in India, as it stood when he took over the Command-in-Chief, had hardly seen any practical improvement since the days of the Mutiny. The military areas into which the country had been sub-divided had been mere geographical divisions of varied extent, with a different number of troops in each. They were not, in his opinion, such that peace formations were in any degree adapted to the requirements of war. The troops for the various brigades and divisions of the field army had to be drawn from widely separated localities and from different Commands. They could not be trained together in the tactical formations in which they would be employed in the field, and the numerous administrative details on which every army must depend for its success and very existence, were extremely complex and unsatisfactory. What Lord Kitchener has aimed at has been to form divisions self-contained in all respects—"not only ready and able to take the field themselves, but also to leave behind, when mobilised, sufficient troops to provide adequately for order and tranquility in the areas from which they are drawn on mobilisation." And this the re-distribution has undoubtedly effected.

In the re-arrangement of Commands, what the Commander-in-Chief has aimed at has been to have brigades organised in peace-time, in the formations in which they would take the field in time of war—each commanded and trained under its own Brigadier. This ideal, His Excellency told us last March, was not entirely obtainable. It was, however, practicable to arrive at an organisation and distribution which will meet the essential requirements of the case, enabling the troops to be highly trained on a divisional basis in tactical formations in peace-time and pass rapidly into their war organisation when war occurs. Lord Minto has assured us that the general effect of the re-distribution of the army—of which the re-arrangement of Commands is but a part—will save much of the waste of past years and ensure a sound system of economical administration in the Army. Doubtless we shall hereafter hear more of the advantages likely to accrue from the change and the savings which are to be effected. We may also expect to hear criticisms of the manner in which the two armies have been divided; why, for example, the Quetta division is to form part of the Southern Army. At first glance it would appear that the tendency will be in the direction of centralisation and an increase of office-work for Generals Commanding. But that impression may disappear and a more detailed examination of the scheme bring its good points into prominent relief.

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"ALOE FIBRE." "ALOE FIBRE" as it is popularly termed is undoubtedly a product in which merchants in India and especially those on this side of the Peninsula are very interested, and any step taken by the State to assist in the development of the industry will naturally be very welcomed by them. This indeed appears to be one of the main objects of the Bulletin (No. 8) which has just been issued under the authority of the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, and which contains instructive notes on "Aloe-fibre" by Mr. J R. Drummond and Colonel Prain, two eminent authorities in the botanical world. But we venture to think that unless merchants are acquainted with the science of botany most of the matter contained in the notes will not be of use to them without the aid of an expert, because they are so replete in technicalities. This probably could not well have been avoided, but a few illustrations in the volume might have aided to give it a more popular character. The authors themselves agree that "living plants of the aloe family are not always easy to describe," which makes it difficult to understand why it did not occur to them to insert a few illustrations in their excellent work, for the assistance of the uninitiated. The Government of India, we feel sure, would have willingly assented to the extra expense which the inclusion of a few illustrations in the work would have entailed. However, it is not our intention to belittle the value of the notes. As they stand they are extremely useful and Messrs. Drummond and Prain are to be congratulated on having cleared up in a highly satisfactory manner questions of botanical identity with regard to those forms of "aloe-fibre" that are domesticated in this country. It is perhaps necessary to explain that "aloe-fibre" is a misnomer for the produce which is obtained from the plants bearing that name. The true aloe which may be seen growing wild along the sea-coast from Bandra northwards to the Surat border, and in parts of the Deccan, is a plant bearing succulent sword-shaped leaves belonging to the lily family. This plant bears no fibre at all, but provides a juice which is used medicinally. The plant which produces the commercial fibre belongs to the natural order of Amaryllidæ, and the genera or surname of the members of the family which yield the well-known fibre, are Agave and Furcræa. Mostly all the "aloe-fibre" however, which is imported into Bombay from the Mofussil for export, is the product of the leaves of the former. It has been proposed, as Messrs. Drummond and Prain state, to elevate the agaves to the rank of a natural order and to include the yuccas—those handsome flowering members of the vegetable kingdom, which may be seen in some gardens in and around Bombay—and this, it is hoped, will eventually be done.

The only objection to thearrangement emanates from herbarium specialists who would be horrified to see plants with the superior and inferior ovary combined in one natural order. Such microscopic distinctions, however, cannot appeal either to the real lover of flowers or the commercial man nor, as a matter of fact, to nine-tenths of humanity. The aloes with which Bombay merchants are at present concerned are Agave cantala—agave vivipara and agave sisalana. The first and the last may sometimes be confused, but agave vivipara can easily be distinguished in its natural state from either. A few illustrations would have cleared up the differences at a glance. This is not the place to enter into a description of the technical distinctions existing between the plants. For those who are specially interested in the subject, a visit to the Botanical Garden in Poona, or the Victoria Gardens in Bombay, to observe those differences, is recommended. Agave cantala and agave vivipara produce fibre of very much the same commercial value, while that from the leaves of agave sisalana is superior. A variety of agave sisalana known as agave rigidia is, however, very much superior to all, and this is the plant to which merchants should specially direct their attention. Some years ago the Agricultural Department, it is believed, endeavoured to introduce this variety near Sakarpatar on the Ghats, but it apparently did not succeed at this elevation. Now, however, we hear that Mr. Winsor, an enterprising gentleman, father of the late Rev. W. J. Winsor of the Sirur Industrial Mission, has obtained from the Bombay Government a large area of land on lease for a term of year, near Karla in the Indriani valley, to cultivate agave rigida, and this experiment ought to be watched with great interest. The fibre of agave rigida is said to be worth about £15 to £20 a ton more than any other aloe fibre in the market. At the last Bombay Agricultural Exhibition the Rev. J. Winsor exhibited some very fine specimens of agave rigida together with the fibre from it, and the plants were subsequently made over, we believe, to the Victoria Gardens where probably they may still be seen. The Bombay market is at present supplied with "aloe fibre" from the large plantation of about 2,000 acres at Powai, near Koorla, and from plants growing along roadsides, canal banks, and boundaries of forests in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, and Nasik. The collection of the latter fibre for the Bombay market affords occupation for a large number of the poorer classes in the Deccan, and the supply may be expected to increase in the future since the various Government departments apparently are annually engaged in extending the area under agave cultivation.

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EAST AND WEST. IF there are some who strive to keep East and West apart, by promoting a feeling of antagonism in the mind of the Eastern for his brother of the West, there are others who do much to establish and foster a kindly feeling between the two races. In the Indian Army the bond between East and West can stand more strain than political agitators can ever put upon it; for the Indian soldier recognises that in his Western Officer he has a true and sympathetic friend who is, at all times and under all conditions of service, solicitous for his welfare. And no member of the community more fully appreciates the many losses and disadvantages that a change of masters would bring with it. In other words, to apply to him a Western expression, he knows which side his bread is buttered. But there are many other influences at work which go to strengthen this bond between the two races; the East and West of the Indian Army thoroughly understand one another and so a mutual regard has sprung up between them and the one is in touch with the other. The bearing of the British Officer towards his Eastern followers is as the bearing of one towards brave and trusted companions who will go where he leads. He is quick to recognise merit and equally so to reward it. If on duty an extra or sustained effort is demanded, none respond more cheerfully than the Indian soldier and no task-master more appreciates the spirit that moves them to it, than the British officer. It is hardly in consonance with the traditions of the British race to believe that only those who have served with certain classes, can be capable of commanding and leading those classes. The British Officer of the present day is a student in Indian military history and possesses a good knowledge of all the fighting classes from which the Army is recruited. It was different, of course, in the days of the old Presidency Armies. But although an acquaintance with the races and history of India is expected of all officers, it is not compulsory as is a knowledge of the language, but no doubt this will come in time. It is hinted that the bond that joins East and West in the Indian Army is not as strong as it was, the reason being that these days of increased efficiency entail more work and that the British Officer has not the same leisure as formerly for intercourse with his men at other times than actually in the performance of duties. This certainly is not so. In some minds an increase of work will, for a short time, create a feeling of unrest, but only till changed methods have become habit; and so the pleasure that was combined with work has till then to be temporarily given up. This may possibly have been so in the Indian Army, but officers and men soon realised that although there was an increase of work, yet, with it all, there were as many opportunities as before for keeping up the intercourse and pleasant relations that exist between them. Changed conditions of work have been cheerfully and willingly accepted by the Indian soldier and he shows his appreciation of the many concessions that have of late been granted him.

They have much in common—East and West in the Indian Army; both are of a fighting race, sport is the enjoyment of both, and it alone promotes a feeling of good fellowship amongst those who have a natural inclination for it. It is to his British Officer that the Indian soldier, when in trouble, will unfold the story of his most private affairs and seek advice, and he is grateful for the patient and sympathetic hearing that he invariably receives. In his village the Indian soldier enjoys a position not to be attained by his civilian friends who are impressed by his close connection with the Sirkar and understand that even the police treat him with a certain amount of deference; the village postman delivers the monthly postal remittance at his house, when he is away, free of those extra charges known as dustoori. Though serving far away from his home in some distant cantonment, his neighbours refrain from taking advantage of his absence to encroach upon his rights, for they know that he possesses the privilege of easy access to the Sirkar who will send many unwelcome officials to make enquiry and enforce restitution with perhaps unpleasant consequences. The closest knit friendships often arise between those who have shared dangers together or who know that any day they may be called upon to do so, and here we have another cause for the close union of East with West. There are in this country aspirants for political fame, of an uncertain and questionable nature, who regard these ties between the two races with something more than displeasure, which arises no doubt from the knowledge of the futility of attempting to break the link that holds together in the two bonds of sympathy and comradeship the races of the East and West serving together in the Indian army.

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THE BOMBAY SEDITION CASE. THE Chief Presidency Magistrate has not erred on the side of severity in sentencing Mr. Chaganlal Lalubhai Thanawala to a year's imprisonment for seditious writing in his paper, *Indian Home Rule*. Very mercifully in October last Mr. Aston merely bound the accused over to be of good behaviour, and the warning should have sufficed. But presuming upon the leniency which had been extended to him, Mr. Chaganlal shortly afterwards again began to write in an offensive strain, with the result that he was a second time brought up before the Bench. We do not think that the meaning and the tendency of the articles complained of are open to any other construction than that which the Magistrate put upon them. They were undoubtedly intended to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government and the British people generally, and in receiving a year's imprisonment the accused got no more than his deserts.

WORK on the Nagda-Muttra Line is progressing very satisfactorily.

IT is hoped to open the Nagda-Kotah Section by the 1st of July next, or soon after.

MAJOR LAMB, I.M.S., who has been on special duty with the Plague Investigation Committee for the past eighteen months, has resumed his duties as Director of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

THE 9th Chapter of our new Serial Story "Neither Storehouse nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa," from Trieste left Aden on the afternoon of the 14th instant and is due at Bombay on the 21st instant at daybreak.

THE Royal Indian Marine troopship "Northbrook" arrived at Southampton on the 13th May, with the last party of time-expired and other trooping details from India.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Chitaldrug :—"At 7-15 p.m. yesterday, the 7th May, there was a meteor seen travelling from east to west from Hercules to Ursa Major. On reaching the earth's atmosphere it burst, or looked like a broken star, but gradually gained in brilliancy till it grew to the size of a cricket ball of surpassing splendour of greenish blue. It did not burst but gradually extinguished itself at the end of its parabolic course."

THE second volume of the Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta (including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal) will be published by the Oxford University Press this month. It is the first of three dealing with the Sultans of Delhi and their contemporaries in India, the Moghul Emperors, and the East India Company and Modern India; and is the work of Mr. H. Nelson Wright.

WE understand that a Despatch from the Government of India goes off to the India Office this week containing recommendations which are likely to have the effect of greatly increasing the proportion of Government stores procured through firms in India. The question of the relative amount of Government stores to be bought through London and Indian agency respectively has been considered and reported upon a number of times. A Committee under Mr. MacDonald having been sitting comparatively recently to discuss it the report of this Committee has been before the Government of India for some time, and is no doubt the basis upon which further action is now to be taken. The matter is one which affect the interests of a large number of commercial firms in India which will welcome the more enlightened policy which promises to succeed the antiquated system which has been so long in force.

MR. B. Lindsay has been appointed to the United Provinces' Legislative Council *vice* Mr. Grieven promoted to the Bench.

ADDRESSING Mr. Tsuzuki on the occasion of his appointment as first Japanese delegate to The Hague Peace Conference, the Emperor of Japan spoke as follows :—"We are always solicitous for the peace of the world. You are expected to carry out this wish at the Peace Conference to which you are now being sent."

A DRESDEN telegram records as follows :—A tragedy of the automobile occurred here. A motor-car was proceeding along one of the principal streets when it ran over a married couple named Becker, killing both immediately. The chauffeur, losing his nerve, drove on, running his car into a wall and throwing its two inmates to the ground with such force that both are dangerously injured. The unfortunate man then went to the garage and hanged himself in a fit of desperation.

M. KOBINO, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, does not think that Japan would be disposed to support the limitation of armaments at the Hague Conference, although she certainly had no intention of going on indefinitely augmenting her land and sea forces, except so far as was necessary to maintain her national independence and the *status quo* in the Far East. At the same time, the experience of the late War demonstrated the necessity for Japan to complete and perfect her defensive organisations.

NO one in England will feel much astonishment, says the *Law Times*, at the result of the Thaw trial in New York, which has terminated in the disagreement of the jury after a hearing that has lasted more than two months. It is difficult to criticise the judicial procedure of another country, but even Americans are of opinion that the criminal procedure of their country requires considerable amendment. What must strike lawyers in this country perhaps more than anything else is the practical effacement of the trial judge, the whole proceedings virtually being conducted by the opposing counsel. We presume that the matter will be heard afresh, and, no doubt, with the same result, for it would appear, if Thaw's trial is to be taken as an example, that in America, provided plenty of money is available and plenty of sensational elements exist in the case, there is very little chance of justice being done and the offender receiving his deserts.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE DEPORTATION. *Salus populi suprema lex.* If this is a sound maxim of constitutional law, the deportation of offenders against the peace and stability of the State is justifiable as an extreme measure adopted in the last resort. After a prolonged silence, which in some quarters was utterly construed into supine indifference, Government have taken a sharp and sudden action for the purpose of arresting treason. It is to be seen whether the seizure and removal of Lala Lajpat Rai will succeed in deterring agitators from preaching sedition and propagating race-hatred. The Bengalees, true to their character for vainglory, boast that for one head of a patriot cut off by Government, a hundred more will grow a fresh on the trunk. They declare that the Russian method adopted by the Executive will only accentuate the differences between the rulers and the ruled, add fuel to the fire of agitation, and strengthen the new spirit in its crusade against the bureaucracy. It is clear that Government have trampled upon the tail of agitation, and have sent it howling and screaming with rage. But whether they have effectually knocked treason on the head, or whether a few more examples made of other prominent offenders will secure the subject in view, I am not prepared to pronounce an opinion with any confidence at the present moment. It is vehemently asserted that if the Lala was guilty, he ought to have been publicly tried by a court of justice. We cannot deprecate such a trial, if it were otherwise desirable, on the ground that it would mean a slow and elaborate procedure, a protracted hearing, and appeals from tribunal to tribunal. I, for one, should not justify the abandonment by Government of the ordinary legal procedure in the present instance, simply for reasons which are applicable to all legal proceedings. I think that I am defending the extraordinary measure of Government on a more valid ground, when I say that under circumstances of abnormal political danger, the swift and summary punishment of political offenders is warrantable in the interests of the commonwealth. The Deportation Act is a weapon not lightly to be used, and is never so used. I do not know if those who condemn it as obsolete, because it is brought into operation in the rarest instances, would wish it to be otherwise! I should not support their demand for the abolition of the Act. It must stand on the Statute Book as empowering the Executive to deal with a class of offenders whom it may not be expedient to bring before a regular court of law, or whose trial may not serve the supreme object of the welfare of the State so well or so effectually as a summary, and seemingly arbitrary and high-handed, procedure. It is a dangerous weapon, no doubt, in the hands of a tyrannical power. But it has not yet proved to be so in the hands of the British Government.

NATURE OF THE OFFENCE. In the absence of any statement by Government in defence of their action, I am not in a position to say whether is was rendered imperative and unavoidable in the present case. As a politician, Lala Rajpat Rai was certainly not quite meek as a lamb. His opinions against the British rule were clear and pronounced, and he made no secret of them. But similar opinions in a more aggravated form have been held and publicly expressed by others. If, then, there is very little to differentiate the Lala from others who are in the same boat with him, the question naturally arises,—how is it that he alone should have been thrown overboard? It cannot be that if the whole crew was equally guilty, he was singled out for punishment by the simple expedient of the drawing of lots. It is probable that the Lala was engaged in some dark intrigue against the State, in an active incitement to people to rebel against law and order, which has rendered his instant seizure and removal a question of inevitable political urgency. It is reported that the Lala was bragging of having a hundred thousand desperadoes at his beck and call. It is also whispered that a sort of Jameson raid was planned upon the fort of Lahore. The public should be chary of believing these reports. They had rather wait for an authentic statement by Government. It is due no less to the rulers than to the people at large that the Government should publish a full statement of the case within a resonable space of time.

REMEDY FOR THE DISORDERS. Condemnation without a trial is so opposed to the traditions of British justice that our feelings are naturally shocked when resort is had to such an arbitrary procedure. In my opinion, if the Government had not dallied too long with the situation, if they had not waited for the crisis, the crisis would never have come; and the stern measure which, however necessary it might be, must still be deplorable, would not, at an earlier stage, have been found to be so indispensable. It strikes me as, in one sense, a reflection on the administration that it should have a desperate disease in the body politic to deal with, necessitating a desperate remedy utterly opposed to British instincts. But nothing that the Government may do can justify treason and it is right that so grave an offence should be rigorously dealt with. It should, at the same time, be observed that by pursuing a liberal, humane and sympathetic policy, the rulers can disarm treason itself of much of its power for evil. The punishment of seditionists will not exhaust the necessities of the situation. It should be followed by the large measure of reform which has been foreshadowed by Lord Minto. It is the duty of the ruler to chastise when necessary. It is his far higher and nobler duty to remedy the disorders of the State by healing measures.

THE WORST OF IT. As an Indian wishing heartily for the advancement of his country, I regard the present situation almost with dismay. I deeply regret it as calculated to retard its progress in the direction of civic rights and liberties. If the two great communities of India, Hindus and Musalmans, will persist in an insensate quarrel with one another,—revealing by their follies the dense ignorance of the masses of India; if among the educated classes are to be found a number of political fanatics who are capable of nothing better than an intemperate indulgence in vituperation, and the concoction of visionary schemes to be forwarded by impossible means,—even liberal and sympathetic politicians in England will pause to consider whether these are conditions favourable to the grant of substantial political freedom and power to the people. They will see that ignorance and disunion are not exactly the qualifications on which a claim for self-government may be founded. Nor will they, if British supremacy is to be retained as paramount, consider it safe to trust the avowed enemies of the British rule with very large and liberal measures of reform. I should think that a liberal advance towards popular government, which would imply a proportionate transfer of power to the people, can only be made on the security of the loyalty and allegiance of the people to the Paramount Power. When a statesman like Mr. Morley is driven to the necessity of sanctioning the operation of a law which must be repugnant to all his instincts, I take it as the misfortune of India brought about by its own perfervid patriots. Statesmen have a wider outlook, and can see much further into the future than the average politician. When they see that school-boys are bidden recklessly to join in disorders and excesses, when they see that their parents are too indifferent or ignorant to save them from the harm which they are thus doing themselves, and that their teachers are unable or unwilling to enforce discipline, they will seriously consider whether the coming generation, nursed on the wild teachings of revolutionaries, will be fit for the exercise of any political power which may be given to the country. It is, however, a happiness to reflect that, barring certain areas in Bengal and the Punjab, the heart of the country is sound. Bombay and Madras have fully maintained their reputation for political sanity and sobriety. Two of the best men in Madras, Mr. K. Shrinivas Rao and Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row, have entered their protest in the columns of the *Madras Mail* against the excesses and eccentricities of men like Bhepin Chandar Pal who has been touring in the Southern Presidency. Moralizing on the recent unhappy episode in connectin with the Municipal elections in Bombay, I see that the baser type of the native press has been taunting Sir Pherozshah Mehta on his moderation. But it is a pleasure to think that if Bombay—I mean the whole province—has rarely deviated from the standard of common sense, self-restraint and a well-balanced judgment, it is principally due to leaders like him and the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhle.

MR. MORLEY ON THE SITUATION. Since writing the above, Reuter has telegraphed a full summary of Mr. Morley's speech in the House of Commons, in reply to questions put to him. It is a personal satisfaction to me that the opinions I have expressed find a general confirmation in the utterances of the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Morley said he was not prepared to strip the Government of the powers given to them by the Act of 1817, in order to deal with an extraordinary situation. To me, the most painful part of Mr. Morley's reply was that if disorder spread in India, "it would be an end to all those prospects of reform which Lord Minto and he hoped to produce." Mr. Morley has the entire Cabinet at his back, and it is significant that he is generally supported by the Liberal press. What an incalculable mischief is being done to India by the egregious folly of some of her own sons!

THE MAHAR AND THE BRAHMIN. The *Dnyan Prakash*, a Marathi paper of Poona, publishes an interesting correspondence which throws a flood of lurid light on the relations subsisting between the low castes and the higher castes of Hindus. A Mahar boy went, sometime back, to Mr. Khaparde, the pleader of Berar and one of the pillars of the National Congress, and saying that he was a poor boy anxious to learn English, asked for his aid. Mr. Khaparde advised him to attend the National School, which he did. After a couple of days, the teacher of the school having discovered that he was a Mahar, turned him out. The boy went again to Mr. Khaparde, who, according to the boy's version, said, "What is the good of your learning English? Of what use has it been to me?" The boy who appears to be above the average in intelligence, replied, "Sir, the late Mr. Chiplunker used to say that the learning of English was like imbibing tigress's milk. I have read your discourse upon National Education, and if a man like you were thus to discourage us, I take it as our great misfortune. If you, patriots, after talking big about National Education, were to refuse us admission to your schools, what wonder that we should go to Mission schools? You have not the moral courage to admit low castes to your schools and yet you want self-government for your countrymen from the English!" A teacher, who says he was present at the interview, addresses a letter to the paper, in reply to the boy's complaint. He says that the other pupils of the school having objected to the Mahar boy sitting by their side, the teacher, being anxious not to wound their religious susceptibilities, told the boy to sit out of the class room. The Mahar was offended at what he considered to be an indignity, and went away. It is naively added that the boy was never turned out of the school, but that he, of his own perverse will, had thrown away the opportunity of learning English, as a pariah, outside the class! When the boy went again to Mr. Khaparde, it is stated that he dismissed him finally with a discourse on the value of industrial and hereditary occupations. As a native of India, I am fully sensible of the difficulties arising from caste prejudices, which beset the path of the reformer. As a powerful factor in the social economy of Hindoo life, all that is meant by caste cannot be entirely disregarded. I can, therefore, sympathise to a certain extent with Mr. Khaparde, while deeply commiserating the sad lot of the offscourings of Indian society. At the same time, it must be admitted that, speaking generally, even the educated Brahmin entertains no very deep and genuine sympathy with the low castes, that when he cries for political rights for his countrymen, he has scarcely these classes in his mind. If a Parliament were established in India, I wonder if a Mahar, elected perchance as a member, would be allowed to defile the House with his unclean presence! With all his social disabilities, the Mahar, I think, is best off under the British rule, and the missionary, too, has done a great deal for his elevation and refinement.

DION.

"SOME HINDRANCES TO THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Professor R. R. Bhagvat says that there are fewer conversions to Christianity from higher castes now-a days than there were in former days. Under the above-quoted heading, he writes an article in the "Indian Interpreter Quarterly" of April last, and makes some suggestions to European Missionaries.

Among other things, there is one point in Mr. Bhagvat's remarks, which is not altogether new. He says that there are certain habits and customs in the mode of living among the Hindus, which are not necessarily connected with Hinduism religiously, but which are merely national or social customs, which by long usage and sanction, have become very dear to the Hindus, and which, it is very hard for them to give up. For instance, Mr. Bhagvat says that the red mark on a woman's forehead has nothing to do with religion; that it is a social work, indicating that the woman is neither a *Miss*, nor a *Widow*, but a *Mrs*, and her husband living.

Mr. Bhagvat goes on to say that if Missionaries would not directly or indirectly wish converts to give up those innocent social customs and habits of food, dress, living etc., but allow them to follow those customs even after baptism, nothing would be against Christianity, that the acceptance of Christianity would not be offensive, and that a larger number from higher castes would come forward to accept Christianity in this garb.

What Professor Bhagvat means is, that *Conversion*—and not *Denationalisation*—should be the aim of Missionaries in promoting Christianity in India.

And is it not so? I ask. Is it the Missionary who wishes to denationalise the Indian? Or is it the Indian himself (Convert or Non-Convert) who longs to change some of his manners and customs and mode of living, in order to suit the present circumstances, and make it easier and more convenient for himself to get into the Civil Service, or any other kind of service, in any of the firms and offices, as a railway guard, reporter to the press, clerk etc. etc.—Yours, etc.

A. M. S.

May. 14.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF CHINA.

THE *North China Daily News* has been favoured with a copy of an interesting brochure by Mr. J. Mencarini on the Postage Stamps of China from 1878 to 1905. Those interested in Chinese philately will here find a mine of information which it would be impossible to obtain elsewhere. The author is very modest in his claims, and though as he frankly confesses, his notes are not exhaustive, his descriptive catalogue will be of the utmost value to those who have made a hobby of Chinese stamps. Only the stamps of the Imperial Chinese Government are dealt with; the many local issues do not come within the scope of the work. The earliest record of the issues of stamps in China is contained in a Customs Notification dated December 16, 1878, and signed by J. H. Hart. The postal department then inaugurated was organised with a view to maintain an overland courier service to the North when the entrance to Tientsin was ice blocked. The first issues of postage stamps were in Tael currency, and it was not until August 1897, that the dollar currency was adopted. Mr. Mencarini gives the fullest possible information not only concerning the varieties of stamps, but also of the number of each issue and the printing offices whence they came. There are excellent illustration of the various issues of Chinese stamps and also of the "Postage Due" stamps and post-cards.

MR. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., Bombay, officiates Under Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, *vice* Mr. Talbot proceeding on three months' leave.

INDIAN UNREST.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Denunciation of the Order.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

The British Committee of the Indian National Congress met to-day and protested against the procedure in the case of Lajpat Rai.

The Meeting demanded the repeal of the Regulation and the appointment of a Royal Commission, including Indian Members, to enquire as to the remedies required to remove the causes of the trouble.

INDIAN PRESS ON MR. MORLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Referring to Mr. Morley's statement in the House of Commons yesterday, the *Englishman* says that his (Mr. Morley's) decision is admirable and will relieve the minds of many in this country and of none more so than those sensible Indians whom timidity or indifference have hitherto prevented from proclaiming their condemnation of the reckless and ruinous campaign in which their pseudo leaders have been engaged

The *Bengalee* says that Mr. Morley's statement is most disappointing and will certainly destroy what little reputation for liberal views he still enjoys among their educated fellow-countrymen.

LALLA LAJPAT RAI.

Bound for Mandalay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 15.

Lalla Lajpat Rai has just arrived on the R.I.M.S. "Guide" going to the suburb Poozoodaung where he will be entrained for Mandalay at six o'clock, under an escort of ten men and an officer.

BENGALEES ASSAULT EUROPEANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Bengalees meeting isolated Europeans and Eurasians in the native quarters of the town have commenced to annoy and assault them. The *Empire* this evening relates three instances in which this was done, stone pelting being the favourite means of assault.

PROBABLE DISARMING OF EAST BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

A Comilla telegram says that it is generally believed that Government is going to wholly disarm Tippera and Mymensingh, if not the whole of East Bengal.

MEETING IN DACCA.

Attempt at Hindu-Mahomedan Entente.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 15.

To bring about better relations and prevent further dissensions between the Hindus and Mahomedans, a meeting was arranged between their respective local leaders at the instance of Mr. Haji Mahomed Zacharia, who represented the Jute Trade and had come up from Calcutta, and the Provincial Mahomedan Association.

The discussion—which was private—was very prolonged, covering more than four hours.

It is understood that important agreements have been come to, and also that a meeting of the leaders of the two provinces, representing the two communities, will shortly be held.

Among those present were the Nawab of Dacca, Khajeh Mahomed Yusuf and Messrs A. C. Roy, Rajani Kanto Gupta and Haji Mahomed Zacharia.

WHAT DEPORTATION HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 15.

A leading resident of Delhi writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"It is marvellous what the single act of one strong man in authority can accomplish. Already the effect of the deportation of Lajpat Rai is felt in the bazaars of Delhi; in the return of public confidence, and in the restoration of commercial credit."

THE BOMBAY SEDITION CASE.

Court's Judgment.

ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the case in which Sub-Inspector Pattigara charged Chaganlal Lalubhai Taanawala, editor of a Gujarati newspaper, called *Hind Swarajya* or the "Indian Home Rule" under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, with publishing seditious articles. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai Lalubhai, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the accused.

In delivering judgment his Worship said: The accused is the publisher and proprietor of the *Hind Swarajya*, a weekly Gujarati newspaper printed at the Napoleon Press in Abdul Rehman Street. On the 9th October 1906, an information was filed against him by the Oriental Translator to Government with reference to two articles which appeared in the paper in September headed "Do what has to be done," and "Oh by discharging your own duty proclaim your name on all the four sides. In the first of these articles the present rulers of India were held up to odium as usurpers, plunderers, demons and the people were told to advance forward, raise the banner of their country and die in the Act of performing service to their mother-land. In the second article which was in the form of an ode, the Indians were told not to put their mother-land to shame by becoming slaves of Englishmen. Battle, bloodshed and fire were recommended.

On the 20th October the accused was bound over to keep the peace under Section 118, Criminal Procedure Code and ordered to furnish two sureties. On the 2nd February 1907 the accused commenced to publish in his paper a series of articles, which were headed "The Swarajya case." In the first of these articles, the accused deplored the wretched condition of India and reprinted the article "Do what has to be done" with an explanation of the intention with which he had originally published it. In the second article of the series the accused reprinted the ode "Oh by discharging your duty" and added a comment on the circumstances under which he was charged with an offence. Both articles ended in such a manner as to show that they were to be continued in the next number. Two questions arise for determination: (1) did the accused on or about February 2nd and February 9th publish the articles in question? (2) Did he thereby bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt or excite or attempt to excite feelings of disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India? I find both questions in the affirmative.

On the first point there is no dispute. A certified copy of accused's declaration that he was the publisher of the *Hind Swarajya* was put in. Jotiba Bagoji deposed to the fact that accused is printer, publisher and proprietor of the *Hind Swarajya* and that servants of accused set up the type. A manuscript of the articles in question in accused's own handwriting, found under a search warrant, was put in by Sub-Inspector Cowasji Jamsetji and the fact of publication was proved by Bapooji Yeshwant Prabu and Mahomed Umar.

On the second point Mr. Indrajit urged on behalf of the accused that the articles "Do what has to be done" and "Oh by discharging your duty" are not seditious, but related to trade. He further contended that the articles, the subject of the charge, formed part of a series, the series was to be considered as a whole it constituted a fair and bona-fide report of proceedings in a Court of Justice, and was therefore privileged.

I am unable to accept Mr. Indrajit's contention that the articles "Do what has to be done" and "Oh by discharging your duty" related to trade. In the former Englishmen are identified with the present rulers of this country. They are held up to hatred as usurpers, as a body who lead the Indians along the path of sin, who throw the noose of dependence around their necks, who hate and detest them, who plunder them and reduce them to poverty, who teach their women to violate the proper rules of conduct, and the accused incites his readers to acts of war and insurrection. In the latter, Indians are warned not to become slaves of Englishmen and bloodshed and fire are recommended.

With reference to Mr. Indrajit's contention that the series must be considered as a whole, I am of opinion that while the later articles may be used for the purpose of throwing light on the intention with which the earlier articles were written, the true test is not to consider the whole series as an article, but to ascertain what effect each article, as published, would have on the mind of a reader. It is obvious that members of the public may purchase or have access to one or more copies of a paper, without necessarily purchasing the whole series.

In applying this test, it is seen that the article published on 2nd February, commences by throwing odium on Englishmen. They are referred to as having taken away the wealth of India and Indians are referred to as having been reduced to a wretched condition and yoked to slavery. The article "Do what has to be done," with its incitement to insurrection, is reproduced and it is referred to, as having been published with the intention that Indians "might understand their own duty, revert to the ways of their ancestors, abandon the wrong and take the right path, adopt old virtues, and be enabled to attain Swarajya."

In applying the test the article on February 9th, it is seen that accused commenced by reproducing the ode "Oh by discharging your duty proclaim your name on all the four sides." The nature of the ode has already been referred to. The comment which accused passes is, that he did not know that the article and poem are seditious. He was asleep when the messengers of our wise Government arrived. It was not till he received the notice that he became aware that he was summoned to attend, "their so-called Court of Justice" It was not strange that a writing in which an attempt was made to explain what was the true conduct of Englishmen should prove an eye-sore to them.

I am of opinion that the articles in question did not constitute a fair and *bona-fide* report or comment on the proceedings which terminated on October 20th but that accused in publishing them attempted to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India. A perusal of the remaining articles in the series and more particularly the first eight lines of the article published on February 16th confirms me in this opinion. I convict accused on both charges. I sentence accused to rigorous imprisonment for one year on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Relaxation of Certain Regulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 15.

The grant of Government Loans, by way of assistance to distressed communities, in exceptional circumstances, such as after natural calamities, is hedged about with varied restrictions and is virtually limited to Agriculturist Grants.

The *Pioneer* understands that a proposal is before the Financial Department to relax these Regulations so far as to permit of aid being given in defined circumstances to other classes and to allow a grant of loans to people for other than agricultural purposes.

SILVER AND GOLD RESERVE.

Accumulation of Rupees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

In presenting his Budget for the current year, the Hon'ble Mr. Baker described the arrangements under which the Government of India were accumulating a reserve of rupees as part of the Gold Standard Reserve, it was explained that the object of establishing the silver branch of the Reserve was to strengthen that side of our currency policy which requires the Government to provide a sufficiency of rupees for the requirements of the trade and that there is no intention of permanently interfering with the growth of the Gold Reserve. In pursuance of these arrangements the stock of rupees in the Reserve reached, just before the end of last March, the total of six crores which Mr. Baker mentioned that Government had decided to accumulate. The payment of the profits on coinage into the Reserve in gold was at once resumed and the sum which was thus funded between the last week of March and the end of April, amounted to £ 412,725. Out of this the Secretary of State invested £ 420,000 in Consols last week.

THE SHOPKEEPERS' STRIKE AT SAVANTVADI.

Political Agent's Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, MAY 15.

The strike of the shopkeepers here which has already been reported continues,

An unprecedented flutter is caused in official circles by the discovery of the fact that section 4 of the Savantwadi Town Vahivat Act I of 1904 does not authorize the Political Agent to exercise the powers of a Town Superintendent in which capacity he pulled down the pavilion erected by the shopkeepers. This renders the action of the Political Agent *ultra vires*. The section runs as follows:—"The word Town Superintendent shall mean the Assistant Political Agent or, in his absence, the Civil Medical Officer or any other officer appointed in that behalf by the Political Agent." The post of the Assistant Political Agent is vacant and so the Civil Medical Officer becomes Town Superintendent under the Act.

THE DARJEELING MURDER CASE.

Verdict of Culpable Homicide.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

The trial of Corporal William Wemyss of the 64th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, for the murder, on the 5th March last, at Darjeeling, of Amy Gardiner, concluded to-day, evidence having been given and counsel on both sides heard.

The jury retired and after an absence of forty minutes returned. In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, the Foreman said: "We are agreed upon one verdict as, far as 'guilty' or 'not guilty' is concerned. As to the particular charges we are not agreed. We unanimously find accused not guilty of the charge of murder. We unanimously find him guilty of the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by reason of grave and sudden provocation. In the proportion of 7 to 2 we find accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by reason of the absence of intention to cause death, but with knowledge of causing death." Mr. Justice Woodroffe accepted the verdict of the majority and directed that Wemyss be brought up on Friday to have sentence passed on him.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The New Route to the Far East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Colonial Conference has adopted the motion of Sir W. Laurier in favour of an All-British route from Britain to Australia and the Far East.

It is expected that this will shorten the transit to Australia by five days.

A Committee will be appointed to draft a scheme.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Imperial Conference has closed.

Sir R. Bond moved a resolution declaring that if the Imperial Government failed to support the Colonies in carrying out their local statutes, or suspended or abrogated the same at the instance of a Foreign Power, it would constitute a serious infringement of the autonomous rights of the Colonies.

All the Premiers agreed with the spirit of the resolution.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LATER.

The comments at the conclusion of the Colonial Conference generally express satisfaction and the Conference is given a definite place in the working of the Empire. The *Times* says that the Conference is no longer an experiment but an institution and, like all British institutions, it will grow.

The *Daily Mail*, in a violent article, says that the Conference had widened the gulf between the Motherland and some of the Colonies and quotes an anonymous Premier who describes the Conference as a failure and a sham.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Visit to Cambridge.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Prince Fushimi received the Doctorate of Laws at Cambridge, and met with a great ovation.

He lunched at the Senate House.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The banquet and reception given by Baron Komura in honour of Prince Fushimi was one of the most notable functions of the Season.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present.

The University of Oxford will confer the Doctorate of Civil Law upon Prince Fushimi, on May 21.

THE WIMBLEDON BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, MAY 15.

In the election in the Wimbledon Constituency Mr. Chaplain obtained 10,263 votes Mr. Russell 3,299.

DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Socialist Attack Ministers.

LONDON, MAY 15.

During a prolonged debate in the French Chamber on the Government's policy in refusing to allow the Unions of Civil Servants to federate with the Labour Unions the Socialists accused the Ministers of abandoning their old principles. However a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by 327 to 200.

FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

A Theatrical Proprietor Killed.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Mr. Adney Payne, the Proprietor of a number of Music Halls, has died as the result of a motor car accident.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRIA.

Pan-German Defeat.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Austrian elections, which were conducted for the first time on the basis of Universal Suffrage, were noteworthy for the successes of the Socialists and for the defeat of the Pan-German party.

AMERICAN WHEAT.

Panic Prices Prevail.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The wildest excitement occurred yesterday on the New York and Chicago Wheat Markets, September and December wheat reaching a dollar a bushel.

The rise in prices is due to the crop situation in America and abroad.

IRISH APPOINTMENT.

Sir H. Plunkett's Successor.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Mr. T. W. Russell has been appointed Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Dublin, in succession to Sir H. Plunkett.

NEWMARKET STAKES.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The result of the Newmarket Stakes is as follows:—

Acclaim	1
Linacre	2
Eastern	3

CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Kent has beaten Northamptonshire by an innings and one hundred runs, and Surrey has beaten Hampshire by an innings and twenty runs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Finance Bill Debate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 15.

In the House of Commons the Finance Bill passed its second reading.

An amendment moved by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, declaring that the Budget showed the necessity for broadening the basis of taxation, was rejected by 376 votes to 108, after a full-dress debate on Tariff Reform.

LORD CROMER.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Lord Cromer called at the Foreign Office and conferred with Sir E. Grey for half an hour.

THE CHINESE MINISTER.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Chinese Minister has left for Peking.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 13.

NAWAB FAKHR-UL-MULK, BAHADUR.

With the permission of His Highness, Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, left the station yesterday for Vikarabad on a fortnight's holiday.

OTHER DEPARTURES.

Nawab Sarbuland Jung, Bahadur, and Nawab Hakim-ud-Dowlah, Bahadur, have gone to Upper India and Madras, respectively, availing themselves of the midsummer recess,

Mr. Nandlal Sil, Senior Assistant Secretary, Financial Department, availing himself of the leave granted to him, left the station yesterday for Madras, handing over charge to Mr. Habibudeen, who will officiate during his absence.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The new scheme for the enlargement of the personnel of this Department has been sanctioned by His Highness. Owing to the increase of work in almost all the districts and the inadequacy of superior officers to cope with it, about fourteen, 2nd and 3rd Taluqdars will now be appointed and posted to these districts. The number of clerks in many of the tahsils has also been increased. The change is partly due to the redistribution of districts which has recently taken place, by which one of the districts, Lingsugur, has been amalgamated with Raichur.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

The management of the local Engineering School has been placed under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, who will look after its requirements and submit his reports to the Government through the Secretary, Judicial and General Departments, who is also in charge of the Educational Department. This is regarded as a move in the right direction, and it is hoped that the various complaints which have, from time to time, been heard about the working and internal arrangements of this institution will be completely stopped. It is also expected that the status of the school will be to some extent improved, so that students may be educated and trained at least to the lowest recognised standard in similar institutions elsewhere. According to the recent order of the Government of India regarding the territorial arrangement of the various Universities, this institution will have to be affiliated, if at all, to the University of Madras, which will be quite an easy matter, and if instruction is given even up to the Engineer-Subordinate grade of that University, a great deal will be considered to have been achieved. Under present circumstances, the students coming out of the school are fitted to occupy only very subordinate posts in the Department, and their qualifications, whatever they may be, are by no means recognized elsewhere. The institution has been thus practically open to those only who have created a domicile in Hyderabad, whereas by the arrangement suggested above students would have a much wider scope, or at any rate, they will be enabled to come out with a much improved and recognized hall-mark, which would be an additional advantage, as some of the European and Asiatic Scholarship-holders whom the Government has arranged to send to Europe and elsewhere each year might be chosen from this institution, whereby they would save half the time that they would otherwise be obliged to spend in acquiring an elementary knowledge and training.

MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. Mahomed Abdul Ghani, Health Officer of the Municipality, has been transferred to the Civil Dispensary, Chudderghaut, as Civil Surgeon there, the position he held having been brought under reduction. Before the amalgamation of the Chudderghaut Municipality with the City Municipality each had its own Health Officer; and even after the amalgamation the same arrangement was continued. Dr. Abdul Ghani was attached to the Chudderghaut Municipality and was therefore in charge of the Suburban Districts; while Dr. Ahmed Mirza, who has been in charge of the City alone, will now be in charge of both, whereby a saving is effected.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

At the instance of the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, a sum of Rs. 9,31,355 has been sanctioned by His Highness' Government for the Pengle Irrigation Project, in the Nalgonda District. The work will be taken up almost immediately.

NIZAM'S BOUNTY.

His Highness has been pleased to sanction scholarships of Rs. 25 each per mensem to the two daughters of the late Mr. Dunhill, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, until they attain their 21st year of age. A compassionate allowance of Rs. 50 per month has also been granted to the widow of the late Mr. Bertie, who was the Manager of the Superintending Engineer's Office.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Manakshaw Dinshaw, Assistant Secretary, Judicial Department, has been granted an increase of Rs. 50 to his salary, and Mr. Masood Ali, B.A., Assistant Secretary, P. W. Department, has been confirmed in his appointment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

A BRONZE MEDALLION.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner was recorded:—"I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee that I have arranged with Mr. Lynn Jenkins, Sculptor, London, for the supply of a Bronze Medallion at a cost of Rs. 787-8-0. F. O. B., London. The Medallion is to be put up on the fountain which is being constructed at the junction of Gamdevi and Gowalia Tank Roads, out of the sum placed at the disposal of the Municipality by Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta, for the purpose."

CYCLING CORPS AND CYCLE-TAX.

Consideration was given to a memorandum from the Commissioner who forwarded for sanction a copy of a letter from the Assessor and Collector, stating that Mr. P. Soundy claimed exemption from payment, on the ground that he was a member of the Bombay Volunteer Cycling Corps, but was informed that the orders of the Government of India as they at present stood exempted, the cycles kept by warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers only and not those kept by members of the auxiliary forces. The Assessor and Collector wrote:—"I have the honour to state that the bills as per list attached are now due by Mr. P. Soundy who declines to pay them in spite of repeated requests for payment. Notices of demand have also been served. As the bills are accumulating unnecessarily, I request the favour of your obtaining sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 517 (J) of the Municipal Act to file a suit under Section 211 of the said Act against such person or persons as may be deemed necessary parties to the suit for the recovery of the amount due or which may be due at the time of taking proceedings."

The sanction asked for in the letter of the Assessor and Collector, was granted.

"PEOPLE GETTING INCENSED."

The following letter to the President from the Rev. L. C. Pera, Vicar of Gloria Church, Mazagaon, was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks:—

"I have the honour to invite your attention to the resolution of the Corporation which decided that a level-crossing should be made at the Church Street, Mazagaon, by the Port Trust. The Port Trust has nearly completed the work here, but there is not the remotest sign of a level-crossing. The inconvenience is intolerable, and the people are getting quite incensed believing that the promise is being broken. I shall be obliged if you will be so good as to take the necessary steps to make the level-crossing as urgently as possible."

THE MAGRA-HAT DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Secretary of State's Sanction Accorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 15.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the Magra Hat Drainage Scheme of the district of the 24 Parganas in Bengal, at a cost of twenty lakhs of rupees. The scheme provides for drainage of nearly 300 square miles of country, urgently in need of drainage, by means of a system of channels with controlling sluices which will be at the same time both drainage and navigation channels. The widths of these channels vary from 220 feet for the main creek, leading to Diamond Harbour, to 12 feet for the smallest channel, the sizes of the larger channels being determined by probable flood discharges of storm water, and of the smaller by navigation requirements. The scheme does not, however, entail the entire excavation of the whole network of channels, as there are many existing natural creeks which can be utilised for the purpose in view.

The sanctioned work will be very valuable and important to the district concerned. Its main object is to drain and protect the locality rapidly becoming water-logged, unhealthy and unfertile.

It is said that the productiveness of the tract is only a fraction of what it should be; while the inhabitants, although they may be supposed to be inured to their semi-amphibious existence by hereditary aptitude, are affected in the same way as those usually are who live in swampy and ill-drained regions. Fever and spleen trouble are constantly present in almost every home and the project is expected materially to improve both the health of the people and the fertility of the land; but the work will, at the same time, be of great value by improving the means of communication.

The cultivation of such a country is, of course, almost entirely paddy, and the rice produce carried by this system of water-ways already amounts to possibly two million maunds, and the increased outturn due to the drainage schemes may be another million.

The navigation side of the work is, therefore, of some importance. Boats will be able to enter or leave the system of inland canals at Diamond Harbour and also at Tollys Nullah and to navigate any part of the system suitable for their size. It is not expected that the receipts from navigation tolls and the increase of revenue due to improved drainage will much more than repay the annual cost of maintenance; but the direct benefits to the distressed tract of country and indirect advantages in other ways, amply justify the project to which the Secretary of State has recently accorded his sanction.

THEATRICALS AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 12.

The Neville Comedy and Dramatic Company gave their farewell performance at the Club Theatre last night, under distinguished patronage and assisted by several experienced amateur actors, the play staged being "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," with the following powerful cast:—

CHARACTERS:

Aubrey Tanqueray	... ...	Mr. Eric Ronald.
Cayley Drummle	... ...	„ Harry Neville.
Captain Hugh Ardale ...	...	„ Wallace Riley.
Gordon Jayne, M. D.	... ...	„ J. H. Hoylmes.
Frank Misquith Q. C. M. P. ...	...	„ Walter Everard.
Sir George Orreyed, *Bart*	...	„ W. A. Hagger.
Morse, *a servant*...	... ...	„ Walter Durant.
James, *a servant*	... ...	„ Chas. Hare.
Lady Orreyed ...	... ...	Miss Bertha Hunter.
Mrs. Cortelyon ...	... ...	„ Dorothy Seymour.
Ellean, *Aubrey's Daughter* ...	...	„ Edna Earle.
Paula, *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*		„ Gladys Grant.

All acted well up to their parts and the play went smartly from beginning to end, Miss Gladys Grant making a most fascinating *Paula*, and Mr. Harry Neville acting splendidly as *Cayley Drummle*. Mr. Eric Ronald personates *Aubrey Tanqueray* excellently, and the rest of the characters were sustained in a spirited way, Mr. Wallace Riley making a first-rate *Captain Hugh Ardale*, and Miss Edna Earle acting charmingly as the innocent young girl *Ellean*. Mr. W. A. Hagger was good as the drunken *Sir George Orreyed*, his staggering exit causing great amusement. Miss Bertha Hunter acted well as *Lady Orreyed* and Miss Dorothy Seymour was perfect as Mrs. Cortelyon. During their fortnight's stay at Quetta the Neville Comedy and Dramatic Company have staged the following plays:—"Facing the Music," "My Soldier Boy," Arrah-na-Pogue, "The Sign of the Cross," "Message from Mars" and, by unanimous request, the ever welcome domestic drama "East Lynne," with the following favourite cast:—

Sir Francis Levison	... ...	Mr. Harry Neville
Mr. Archibald Carlyle	... ...	„ Wallace Riley
Lord Mountsevern	... ...	„ J. H. Hoylmes
Mr. Justice Hare	... ...	„ Walter Durant
Richard Hare	... "his son" ...	„ Charles Hare
Mr. Dill	... ...	„ G. W. Dick
Otway Bethel	... ...	„ Walter Everard
Lockslev	..."a poacher"...	„ Henry Cornwall
George Hallijohn...	... ...	„ A. Evans
Policeman	... ...	„ A. Hayward
Willie Carlyle	... ...	Master Jeene Stephenson
Miss Cornelia Carlyle	... ...	Miss Marie LeCroissette
Barbara Hare	... ...	„ Bertha Hunter
Affy Hallijohn	... ...	„ Nellie Thorne
Joyce	... ...	„ Dorothy Seymour
Wilson	... ...	„ Edna Earle
Suszyan	... ...	„ Florence Richter
Madame Vane Lady Isabel	... ...	„ Gladys Grant

In this play the Neville Company acted in their usual clever style, and among the audience many were trying to conceal their tears brought forth by the sufferings of "Lady Isabel," which character was represented with telling pathos by Miss Gladys Grant. It is hoped that the talented Company will shortly pay Quetta another visit, with a fresh list of plays.

◆

WODEHOUSE ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to draw the attention of the authorities to the condition of the footpath on the west side of Wodehouse Road, which is strewn with stones, etc., as a result of the building operations that are going on. Entering this road from the Crescent side, on the right-hand corner is Tata's large building, the bamboos and debris making it impossible to use the footpath, and foot passengers have therefore to use the roadway and risk being run over by motor-cars and carriages. A similar amount of debris results from the next building that is going up. The third building which, judging by the name-boards on the gateway, is fully occupied, has in front of it a glorious man-trap of an excavation into which the unwary may fall and break a limb, if not his neck: this seems to be something in connection with electricity, for which no one seems to be responsible. Further on, on the west side of the Y. M. C. A., is another encroachment on the footpath, so that between builders' debris and electric construction the landlords, and not the public, are in the possession of one side of this thoroughfare.

Is it not possible for the builders to be made to keep within the areas under construction without encroaching on the footpath? If some one of the Authorities responsible for allowing these liberties with the pathway lived on this road and suffered the inconvenince, no doubt the matter would be attended to. Possibly this will attract notice and the general public convenience will yet receive some consideration. I have complained repeatedly, in course of my morning walks, to people about the roads, who look like Municipal entities, but the nuisance continues.—Yours, &c.,

A SUFFERER.

DEATH OF MR. LEWIS MOORE., I.C.S.

Late Chief Judge. Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 15.

News has been received in Madras, to-day, of the sudden death yesterday at Home, of Mr. Lewis Moore, I.C.S., retired Chief Judge of Mysore and late Judge of the Madras High Court.

The news comes with startling suddenness, because when he went Home a few weeks ago, on the adjournment of the Mysore Court for the vacation, Mr. Moore was in good health.

At the time of his retirement from the High Court bench, Mr. Justice Moore was the doyen of the Madras Civil Service, and was employed in this Presidency,

Born in 1847. Mr. Moore joined the Civil Service in 1869. After going through the usual training on the Revenue side in 1886, he definitely decided to stick to the Judicial side. From that date, with the exception of a brief acting appointment as Collector in the Godavery district, he was a District and Sessions Judge and served as such in many districts. As the oldest and the ablest of Sessions Judges, he was appointed permanently as Judge of of High Court in 1903, having acted previously on several occasions. He was a very sound and capable Judge, one in whom the profession and litigant Public had every confidence.

About this time last year, on attaining the age of sixty, he retired, having previously accepted the appointment of Chief Judge in the Mysore State, rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. A. F. Staley.

Wherever he served in the long course of his thirty-eight years' residence in this country, Mr. Moore will be remembered with respect and affection, especially in Madras where he was exceedingly popular.

He achieved the unique distinction of having his three sons at the same time in the Civil Service. Two of the latter, Messrs. L. G. Moore and P. L. Moore, are members of the Madras Service, while the third son is employed in another province.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S PROSECUTION.

Case Adjourned to 27th inst.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 15.

The case against Sir George Arbuthnot which was posted for hearing yesterday has been adjourned to the 27th instant and the accused has been remanded in custody.

FLAYING GOATS ALIVE.

Made Penal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

In connection with the cruel custom of flaying goats alive for preserving their skins intact, the Government of India has decided to render the practice to have in possession, or offer for sale, the skin of any animal with any portion of the skin of the head or neck adhering thereto a penal offence.

A BIOGRAPHY OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

The two most interesting personalities in Feudatory India last century, says the *Madras Mail*, were Salar Jung, the great Hyderabad Minister and reformer, and his Hindu contemporary Sir Madhava Row, whose memories are linked with the annals of the State with which they were connected as men of conspicuous administrative capacity and pioneers in these arts of government which, before their advent, had not been successfully applied to any of the indigenous principalities. Sir Madhava Row made his impress upon the constitutions of three of the States, his most remarkable achievement being the reformation of Baroda from the terrible chaos in which it was left by the deposed Malhar Rao to a well-governed possession, from which it has not since receded. He died at the close of the eighties, not long after his rupture with the Madras Congress Committee, whose scheme for the introduction of representative institutions he opposed and criticised in his well-known "Political Opinions," and we believe several biographies of him have appeared. The Hyderabad statesman whose career began at the early age of one and twenty, when he became Minister of what was then the most misgoverned State in India, predeceased his Hindu compeer by seven years and his remarkable life-story has still to be written. A brief memoir of him was published shortly after his death a quarter of a century ago, but the time is now ripe for a more extended appreciation of his career, and, as we announced a short time ago, a volume containing it is under the consideration of the Hyderabad Government.

The narrative of Salar Jung's initial reforms and the obstructions he had to face is contained in his earlier Administration Reports, and unquestionably he was the means of preventing the State from sharing the fate of Oudh, with whose "Royal brother," Lord Dalhousie more than once contrasted the Nizam of his day, and indicated clearly that unless misgovernment ceased, Berar would not be the only portion of the State to pass under Imperial protection. Salar Jung's reformations proceeded methodically and satisfactorily until the seventies, when he considered that the condition of the State exchequer and the system of Government he had implanted in Hyderabad justified him in asking for a reconsideration of the arrangement of the fifties, under which Berar had been pledged for the maintenance of the Contingent. From that date onward, until, in fact, the arrival of Lord Ripon, his relations with Supreme Government were strained almost to breaking point and Lord Lytton made no secret of his apprehension of the dangerous intrigues of the Hyderabad Talleyrand: who had strong and influential supporters in England of his campaign for the restoration of Berar. A variety of unpleasant and deplorable incidents marked the struggle, and one of the most remarkable of them is thus alluded to by the chronicles of the Royal tour of the seventies. Writing a week before the arrival of the *Serapis* at Bombay he said:—"The correspondence between the Resident at Hyderabad and Sir Salar Jung, a copy of which had been sent out from England, was read and discussed among the old Anglo-Indians, and I think there was only one opinion expressed respecting the taste and tone of despatches which intimated that the Resident believe that the reasons assigned for the Nizam's inability to go to Bombay were fictitious, and that the Dewan had some secret purpose to serve in asserting that the journey would, according to the physicians, be dangerous to the life of the boy." This also was, apparently, the view the Prince of Wales took of the position, for after his arrival in India Salar Jung was a special object of the Royal attention, which was subsequently continued to him with very marked results when he visited England a year or so later.

This incident was followed by the squabble over the co-regency question, which almost resulted in the Minister's resignation, an event which Lord Lytton would not have regarded as a calamity; an acrimonious correspondence concerning the arrangements for the young Nizam's education; the contumelious treatment of Salar Jung at the first Delhi Assemblage and other occurrences, all intended to mark the official disapproval of his persistent appeals for the restoration of Berar. His splendid services during the Mutiny, and his elevation of Hyderabad to the best governed State in India were forgotten in the campaign of calumny of which he was the object, though he did not lack strenuous defenders in the Anglo-Indian and English Press. Matters were at this stage when Lord Ripon arrived with very definite instructions concerning the reversal of certain aspects of his predecessor's policy, of which the treatment of Salar Jung was one. It is an open secret that had he lived to witness the Nizam's installation, the settlement of the Berar controversy would not have had to await the intervention of Lord Curzon, who finally allayed its opposition five years ago. These are a few of the occurrences, a connected narration of which will make the great Hyderabadi's biography an eminently readable document, and it should be possible to add many more to them from the official and fugitive literature of the period covered by this life. The present representative of the family is a promising youth of twenty, who, by virtue of the distinguished services of his House to Hyderabad, enjoys the Nizam's special favour and protection, for since the death of Sir Salar Jung, a year before his accession, His Highness has exhibited the greatest solicitude for the preservation of the family estates and honours, and has, on two occasions, liquidated the large liabilities with which the former were encumbered.

THE HAUNTED HOMES OF ENGLAND.

III.

WARDLEY HALL.

Many of the supernatural phenomena observed in haunted houses are connected with, or with, considerable reason said to be connected with human skulls. Mr. William Andrew in his *Historic Romance*, a work now rare and little known, has a most interesting chapter entitled "Skull Superstitions." Beliefs were long prevalent in certain localities, of the way in which skulls influence the fortunes of families or of their residences. Many haunted houses are the permanent residence of certain skulls. "Various grand old halls, quaint farm-houses, and ancient dwellings, scattered about the kingdom, are troubled at times by all kinds of supernatural disturbances, in consequence of some long and carefully preserved skull being removed from its resting-place, or otherwise interfered with." For instance Wardley Hall, a sixteenth century building about seven miles from Manchester, is historically noted for its possession of an unburied human skull. The Hall is a black and white half-timbered edifice of ornamented wood and plaster frames interlined with bricks, and entered by a covered archway originally defended by a moat. About eighty years ago it had fallen sadly into ruin, but has since been thoroughly renovated, without however being freed from the encumbrance of the skull. The origin of the skull is given by Mr. Andrews as follows: "A young man of the Downes family (who seems to have come into possession of the property early in the 17th century) well known for his dissolute life, being in London, one night in his frolics vowed to his companions that he would kill the first man he met; and accordingly he ran his sword through a man immediately, a tailor by trade. However, justice overtook him in his career of wickedness; for, some while after, he being in a riot upon London Bridge, a watchman made a stroke at him with a bill and severed his head from his body, which head was enclosed in a box, and sent to his sister, who then lived at Wardley, where it hath continued ever since." Arrived there the skull was secretly removed, presumably by the wish of the mistress, but it returned each time that it was carried away and no human power was able to drive it thence. "It hath been riven to pieces, burnt, and otherwise destroyed; but on the subsequent day it was seen filling its wonted place." Thus writes Roby in his *Traditions of Lancashire*. The same author tells us that the skull was kept in a little locked recess in the staircase wall and being very much averse to any change of place or position it never failed to punish severely any individual who should dare to lay hands upon it with such purpose. Certain tenants of the mansion had attempted to get rid of it by burial or by drowning it in the neighbouring pond, but on each occasion the terrors and annoyances consequent on its removal were such that eventually its rest became secure. Once when it had been removed and placed in a dark place (it always preferred light and air) there ensued a tremendous storm of wind and lightning tearing down the trees and causing great havoc on the state. This, of course, can be explained on natural grounds, but the ghostly disturbances which annoyed the household on other occasions cannot be as easily accounted for. The skull is, we believe, still in existence occupying its favourite niche on the topmost stair of the main staircase. It is "bleached white with weather that beats in upon it from a four-square window in the hall, which the tenants never permit to be glazed or filled up, thus to oblige the skull which, they say, is unruly and disturbed if the hole be not always open."

A still more remarkable skull case is that associated with Burton Agnes Hall, situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire between Bridlington and Driffield, and the family seat of the Boyntons. The Hall is a mixture of Tudor, Elizabethan and Jacobean styles, and we might mention that an illustration of it appeared in the February number of Pearson's Monthly, which contained an account of the skull mystery. In Elizabethan times the Hall and its estates came into possession of three co-heiresses of the Boynton family. One of the three came to a violent end and her skull is preserved in the Hall to this day. When it is left alone, all goes well, but whenever any attempt is made to remove it, most diabolical and unearthly noises are raised in the house, and last until it is restored. Briefly, the story is as follows:—The three sisters planned and caused to be constructed a magnificent new Hall, which is the present mansion. The youngest sister, Anne, was the most enthusiastic and proud of the undertaking, and could think and talk of little else. One day she went on foot to pay a visit to a neighbouring family, but on her return home about nightfall was stopped and accosted by a group of evil-looking men, who demanded alms. Money being given, a precious ring that Anne wore was required of her by the robbers. This being a valuable heirloom, she refused to give it, whereupon the villains attempted to draw it off her finger. The victim screamed for help and received a blow upon the head which felled her senseless to the earth. The robbers retreated, but the lady was found to be dead or dying. She was carried to Harpham Hall, the house of the friends she had been visiting, but despite every attention she succumbed to her injuries, and was buried in the church at Burton Agnes. During her last days she had constantly reverted to the passion of her life—her fondly loved home, and had solemnly urged her sister to allow her head at least to remain within its walls. "Here let it for ever remain, and on no account be removed. And understand and make it known to those who in future shall become possessors of the house, that if they disobey this my last injunction, my spirit shall, if so able and so permitted, make such a disturbance within its walls as to render it uninhabitable for others so long as my head is divorced from its home." Her sisters, in order to pacify her gave the required promise, but failed to carry it into execution. Accordingly the disturbances which had been foretold soon began to take place. A week after the interment there occurred a loud crash upstairs, and no explanation could be found for it. A week later a noisy clapping as of half-a-dozen doors, was heard, while on the corresponding night of the third week there appeared to be a crowd of persons hurrying along the galleries and up and down the stairs, which was followed by a sound of groaning as from a dying person." The female servants all fled on the next day and it was plain that Anne was carrying out her threat of rendering the house uninhabitable for others if they denied her a resting-place inside it. The clergyman was consulted, and he advised the coffin to be opened. When this was done a ghastly spectacle presented itself. The body was uncorrupted, but the head was almost disengaged from the trunk and was rapidly becoming a fleshless skull. In accordance with the Vicar's suggestion the head was brought to the Hall and remained undisturbed upon a table, whereupon all noises ceased. Attempts were not seldom made in subsequent times to remove the skull, but on each occasion the ghostly knockings were renewed, and no rest was enjoyed by the household until it had been restored. On one occasion a maid-servant threw it from a window upon a passing load of manure "but from that moment the horses were not able to move the wagon an inch, and despite the vigorous whipping of the waggoner all their efforts were in vain, until the servant confessed what she had done, when the skull was brought back into the house, and the horses drew the wagon along with the greatest ease." This is a decidedly interesting case, if true, of animals being affected by supernatural agency. The skull was once, like that at Wardley, buried, but with such disastrous results that it was soon enough exhumed. Wailings, scufflings and free fights in the passages of the Hall were amongst the other phenomena which occurred when the skull was removed from the shelter of the walls which its human tenant had so much loved. These events have taken place so recently as the middle of last century and cannot therefore be put down to the superstition of the past.

Ghosts may be divided into three classes—benevolent, malevolent, and neutral. In the two skull cases which we have been reviewing, the ghost was neutral enough when its injunctions were adhered to, was in fact perfectly quiescent, while even when excited it would be described as annoying rather than as actively malevolent. A good example of a benevolent ghost is that which is supposed to haunt Denton Hall in Northumberland. The spirit assumes the form of a lady clad in silk and from time to time appears to warn members of the family or even chance visitors, of some impending good or evil fortune. When announcing some approaching calamity such as ers or bankruptcy (cases are mentioned in m's *Haunted Houses*) "Silky," as she is d, may well be regarded as benevolent, because person favoured by her visitation is often able force of will to escape the impending calamity, as people are frequently given the chance of avoiding misfortune by heeding some cautionary dream.

THE WEATHER.

Signs at Colombo.

The vessels in harbour changed their positions on May 10, says the *Ceylon Standard*, in anticipation of the burst of the big monsoon. The pilots were engaged with this work till 2. p. m., and with the help of the tug managed to get almost all the steamers which were facing the North, to face S.-W. The sea outside the harbour was rather rough yesterday, and consequently pilot launches found it difficult to reach the in-coming steamers. The *Muttra* which came in at noon found difficulty in entering owing to the rough weather which prevailed at the time.

[BY TELEGRAPH].

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The abnormal low temperatures which have lately been a marked feature of the weather in the North-West of India have disappeared and the usual hot weather conditions are now experienced at most stations.

The area of low pressure to the North-West of the Andamans to-day is more marked and the general increase of wind and rising sea at several stations indicate probable formation of storm.

Owing, perhaps, to these changes, the rainfall has increased in Burma and decreased in the North-East of India.

In Burma rain is reported from the following places; Port Blair 1/4 inch; Mergui 1/2, Tavoy and Moulmein 2; Rangoon 1; Bassein 4; Diamond Island 3; Toungoo and Thayetmyo 2; and Minbu 1/4 inch. The skies are still thickly clouded in the greater part of the Province. Humidity is slightly in excess and the weather is cooler than usual.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, Dibrugarh had 1/4 inch of rain; Mymensingh and Jessore 1/2 inch. The skies are clear in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and lightly to thickly clouded elsewhere and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, the skies are clear except in the neighbourhood of Allahabad where light cloud appeared. Humidity has increased, but is still below normal, while the temperature is approximately normal.

In North-West India, light cloud appeared at a few stations, but elsewhere the skies remain clear and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the Peninsula, Ootacamund, Calicut and Tinnevelly had 1-2 inch of rain; Cochin and Kodaikanal 1 inch. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south, and in the coast districts, humidity and temperature are normal.

Nearly general rain is likely in Burma and a few fall on Eastern Bengal and Assam as also in the Peninsula—especially south.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The usual hot weather conditions of atmospheric pressure are now beginning to appear throughout Northern India, but they are very considerably later than their usual date.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 15th May 1907, was 29,847. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, 15TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			RAINFALL.		
		Directions.	Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st Nov to date.
Bushire	29·726	S	8	102·0	78·4	71	....	8·78	—3·25
Jask	29·871	Calm	8	88·8	76·3	52	....	3·50	—0·79
Muscat	.....	...	...	..	..	...	....	.....	.....
Aden	29·868	NE	23	89·3	80·3	79	.....	0·64	—1·83
Lahore	29·574	N	3	106·4	77·7	34	....	5·90	+1·74
Sirsa	29·619	NNE	4	108·8	78·1	15	....	2·32	+0·06
Delhi	29·613	SW	4	106·7	84·2	34	.....	5·03	+1·43
Agra	29·625	SW	3	108·0	80·0	24	....	4·66	+2·83
Cawnpore	29·614	NE	5	108·9	75·7	30	....	3·64	+1·51
Allahabad	29·620	N	4	108·8	77·9	24	....	4·35	+2·14
Jhansi	29·648	SW	7	109·3	85·7	55	....	4·09	+2·22
Jacobabad	.....	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	....
Karachi	29·764	W	17	90·4	78·2	83	.....	2·12	+0·51
Jeypore	29·757	WNW	6	108·2	78·1	21	.....	4·41	+3·26
Ajmere	29·710	W	11	105·9	87·5	44	.....	2·93	+1·34
Deesa	29·749	SW	9	110·3	76·9	46	.....	2·51	+1·93
Ahmedabad	29·762	W	8	102·6	79·2	48	.....	0·31	—0·38
Bhuj	29·765	NW	23	103·6	75·5	74	....	1·49	+0·91
Jamnagar	....	....	...	....	..	...	....	.....	.....
Dwarka	29·804	W	20	86·3	80·7	79	.....	1·97	.....
Rajkot	29·794	W	12	105·9	72·7	59	...	0·96	+0·42
Bhavnagar Para.	29·782	NW	14	109·7	77·5	80	....	1·56	+0·75
Veraval	29·807	WNW	16	88·6	74·8	72	....	0·02	—0·68
Neemuch	29·706	WSW	7	102·5	78·7	27	...	0·67	—0·38
Indore	29·718	NW	10	104·6	80·1	35	...	0·43	—0·66
Saugor	29·678	WSW	7	104·6	79·5	14	....	3·24	plus 0·69
Jubbulpore	29·692	WSW	4	105·0	69·8	25	....	7·21	plus 4·33
Hoshangabad	29·751	SSW	3	107·3	73·3	18	....	3·23	plus 1·30
Khandwa	29·759	WNW	8	109·2	82·1	26	.....	2·41	plus 1·13
Raipur	29·651	WNW	3	107·3	76·9	23	.....	6·39	plus 3·67
Nagpur	29·679	W	4	110·1	75·6	8	.....	4·68	plus 1·45
Amraoti	29·704	SSW	7	109·4	80·8	53	....	5·79	plus 3·35
Akola	29·707	W	7	112·8	72·9	22	....	4·04	plus 1·62
Surat	29·8?2	C	5	103·7	74·0	14	....	0·16	—0·21
Malegaon	29·746	WNW	11	107·3	76·8	18	.....	1·56	—0·43
Bombay	29·824	SSW	10	93·0	80·0	77	.....	0·33	+0·85
Poona	29·796	SW	12	104·0	70·8	45	.....	3·18	+4·38
Ahmednagar	29·757	NNW	5	101·4	75·0	18	.....	6·63	....
Aurangabad	29·737	NW	19	106·2	85·2	23	.....	3·20	....
Sholapur	29·772	NW	12	103·2	76·0	47	.. ..	4·37	plus 1·67
Ratnagiri	29·830	Calm	6	89·3	79·4	65	....	0·48	—0·30
Bijapur	29·769	W	12	101·2	73·7	51	..	7·14	plus 4·40
Belgaum	29·813	W	11	91·3	69·7	79	0·03	4·57	—0·34
Mormugao	29·830	NW	7	90·5	83·4	17	.....	1·36	—1·08
Karwar	29·824	W	2	90·8	78·5	86	0·92	4·90	+1·37
Mangalore	29·836	NNE	4	86·5	79·4	82	0·13	8·07	plus 2·04
Calicut	29·847	ENE	1	91·7	77·7	83	0·44	15·48	plus 1·70
Cochin	29·851	SE	M	91·8	73·7	70	0·86	23·37	plus 3·32
Bangalore	29·856	W	8	93·3	68·8	79	.....	8·59	plus 1·18
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·741	Calm	8	103·3	78·7	43	....	8·37	plus 4·87
Masulipatam	29·758	WSW	9	95·1	79·6	86	.....	12·45	plus 4·10
Bellary	29·776	E	4	104·0	74·2	44	....	5·21	plus 1·4
Cuddapah	29·763	W	G	107·8	82·9	51	....	5·92	—0·66
Madras	29·781	SSW	7	98·0	82·0	70	.....	23·17	plus 1·43
Coimbatore	29·825	SW	6	91·9	73·6	82	....	4·37	—4·04
Trichinopoly	29·784	W	3	103·6	79·8	64	....	10·84	—1·77
Negapatam	29·772	NW	10	97·4	81·0	61	.....	46·35	—14·38
Colombo	29·845	SW	7	90·0	81·0	79	0·01	28·87	—18·23

In column WIND—"Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased almost everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid at most places.

Winds in Sind exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while north-westerly to south-westerly breezes prevail at the majority of the reporting stations. The force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj and Dwarka rather strong in Lower Sind and at Verawal and Aurangabad and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Poona, Surat and Bhavnagar Para, and the minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Lahore and Ajmer and 6° to 9° in defect at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Akola and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast and at Belgaum, Marmugao, Karwar, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Cochin reports nearly an inch, Calicut nearly half and Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, and Colombo light showers.

Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy to the south of latitude 18°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

ST. XAVIERS BEATEN.

THERE was a very large attendance in the enclosure yesterday when the Royal Scots met the St. Xaviers team from Calcutta. It was generally expected that the visitors would win after going very near winning the Beighton Cup in the Ditch. It was a splendid and hard-fought game throughout and both having scored once, extra time had to be played. Amidst the wildest enthusiasm the Scots scored and won a great game by a one goal margin. The Colaba team won through sheer hard training and determination whereas St. Xaviers were somewhat disappointing and did not seem up to their form of last year. It must be admitted that several of their team only arrived on the day they had to play and further more the ground was a strange one and a bit bumpy owing to the dryness.

Commencing punctually at 5-40 St Xaviers were first to come down, play being on their left. They forced two corners, from the first of these Hoff nearly scored and from the second Maguire hit hard to the right. From this the Scots got up through Grey, but his centre was not accepted. Webber next put in a run to be pulled up by Russel and a sticks saw St. Xaviers press. Manuel took a shot which went off Mackenzie to Hoff who banged it through, an appeal for off-side failing.

After resumption the Scots came up, Collins hitting in from outside the circle. They kept up, Greig doing good work, but his centres were a bit hard and went through Newbigging just failing to reach one when alone with the goal in front of him.

The visitors then relieved down the right and subsequently some nice combination between the three on the left ended in an off side against Hoff with a certain goal before him. They were not up for long as a long hit by Mackenzie led to a run by Newbigging, but Russell spoilt his shot when within a yard or so of the net. Up the Scots' left Webber did good work, but Vaughan marked him keenly and D'Silva was always busy. The ball coming across, the St. Xaviers kept the defence busy, Newton nearly scoring with Keegan falling on the ball and Watson just chipped in time to save a certain goal from Hoff. Watson and Browning were now defending excellently and some very even play till the Scots got down through Webber who centred well.

Yakchee and Cooper defended finely and the former just cleared to touch as the whistle sounded for half time with the score:—

St. Xaviers ....1 Goal.
Royal Scots .... Nil.

The visitors were first down after the interval and Maguire got well into the circle, but Mackenzie cleared. In their left the Scots gradually worked the ball up and Lucas sending across, Greig got on and sent in a hot one which David saved well and the next shot hit the side of the net. From this the ball went the other end through D'Silva and forced Robinson to concede a penalty corner. This was cleared by Collins and the next was also followed by a run down by Greig and some fast up and down play ensued of which the Scots had the better, but were, pressing too hard and a centre by Webbar went off Collins' foot into goal, but he was then outside the circle. A hot tussle ensued in the visitors' circle Collins and Newbigging being busy, but Russell eventually cleared cleverly They continued to press till Maguire got clear away, but Fitzjohn came up to him and leaning against him spoilt his shot. This happened again, but the ball going to Newton, he missed. The Scots next came up in the centre and the ball going across to Webber he was on his own just inside the circle and sent in a beauty, equalising amidst wild excitment.

From the bully St. Xaviers came up, but Mackenzie defended finely till Maguire got nicely down and Mackenzie fouling a free was given near the Scots' circle. This was of no use and play ensued in neutral ground till Manuel broke away, but eventually missed his centre as did Greig the other end within a few seconds; the ball now travelling up and down at a great pace. D'Silva and Maguire next got clean into the circle, but Mackenzie slipped in just in time and cleared finely the corner that followed, St. Xavier's were up again D'Silva putting in a pretty run and centre which Hoff took and drove home just as the whistle for off-side went. Maguire was in next but deprived and Hoff next giving sticks in the circle the ball went the other end where Greiz centred too hard. They were pressing when the whistle went for full time with the score:—

St. Xaviers.. 1 Goal
Royal Scots.. 1 Goal

Extra time was ordered and on St. Xaviers coming up Mackenzie cleared finely and a centre by Greig going off Rabinson there was a corner which Yakchee cleared. Mackenzie was defending finely and the Scots kept up a shot by Collins from a pass by Webber going wide. Yakchee next cleared well but Sticks against Vaughan saw the Scots pressing as half time arrived with a clean sheet.

A miss by Mackenzie let the visitors up, but the Scots were up immediately through Lucas who beat Russel and centred. Newbigging got on and netted neatly. From the bully Maguire got away finely into the circle, but was badly fouled though it was not given. A very pretty movement amongst forwards followed, but D'Silva missed on the wing and the next minute full time followed leaving the Scots winners as follows:—

Royal Scots..2 Goals
St. Xaviers.. 1 Goal.

The teams were:—

ST. XAVIERS.		ROYAL SCOTS.
David	Goal.	Keegan
Russell Yakchee	Backs.	Mackenzie Watson
Vaughan Smith Cooper	Halves.	Browning Fitzjohn Robinson
D'Silva Manuel Maguire Hoff Newton	Forwards.	Greig Newbigging Collins Webbar Lucas

Referees:—Capt. Stares and Mr. Comyn.

SHUSAWAL GYMKHANA VS. PIONEER H. L.

The above met on the 113th goound yesterday before a fair number and the Pioneer Club proved decidedly the better of the two. It was one of the foulest games seen, the referees being kept busy; the main fault being in players banging at an opponent's sticks and taking in that man's shins with the sweep. In the first half the Pioneers had distinctly the major part of the play and scored twice before the half time whistle.

After the interval the Gymkhana had more of the game and each scored a goal before time. Just on the whistle the Pioneer right wing put in a capital run and centred well. His centre met it and sent in a very hard shot which rose, hit the cross-bar and went over. The game consequently ended as under:—

Pioneer H. L..3 Goals.
Bhusawal Gymkhana..1 Goal.

Table to date:—

	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi-final	Final
Wilson College Bhusawal Gymkhana	Bhusawal. 5—1	Pioneers 3—1			
Pioneers Victoria Jubilee In t.	Pioneer 10—0				
Bombay Gymkhana R F A Kirkee	Bo Gymkhana 1—0	May 18			
Bombay Gymkhana A International Club	Gymkhana 2—0				
St Xavier's Royal Scots	bye bye	Royal Scot. 2—1			
Jhansi Railway Inst King's Liverpool	bye bye	Jhansi 5—0			
Friends' Union A R G A Colaba	R G A 3—0	May 16			
Albert Club Lincolns	Lincolns 5—0				
Worcesters Parsee Club	Worcesters 5—1	May 16			
Connaught Rangers Friends' Union	C R 3—0				
Elphinstone College Royal Navy	bye bye	May 17			
East Lancs Departmental, Poona	Drawn 2—2	May 16			

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN.

BY

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER IX.

"After such a breakfast as I made at the 'Ship' to! They were eating fried limpets, and persuaded me to taste them delicious they were, too, with lava cakes made from the seaweed that grows under the cliffs."

"Seaweed!" said Olwen opening her eyes.

"Yes, boiled to a jelly and then made into cakes and covered with oatmeal and fried in butter. Oh, I learnt all about it; very nice they were too."

"Yes, I have heard that lava is nice, but limpets ach-y-fi."

"Oh, wait till you have tasted them," said Gwil, taking a large bite out of his gooseberry square, and under the shadow of the trees they chatted, and laughed the noontide hours away, until at last Gwil took his meladone and began to play on it softly, Olwen joining her voice in the melody. Song after song she sang, and ever Gwil's chords filled up the harmonies, till the day had worn on, and the sun, drawing towards the west, shone straight on the brown, smooth river that flowed far down in the valley beneath them.

At last they began their way down the wooded scarp to the river banks.

"The Donddu is brown from the peat bogs," said Gwil. "'tis narrow and deep just here, but nearer the sea they tell me it broadens out suddenly. Ah there is Rhosmor," and he pointed to where across the river stood a long low rambling house half hall, half farm house, its quaint scarched windows glistening in the evening sunshine. Its walls had evidently been yellow washed for what showed through the ivy and honeysuckle still bore traces of that colour. A long verandah crossed the front of the house, its pillars of rustic woodwork covered with trailing creepers; a few steps ran up to the arched doorway overshadowed by its gabled porch.

"Rhosmor!" echoed Olwen. Oh Gwil! There's a dear old place, that roof alone is beautiful; green velvet round every tile, and, those spots of yellow lichen!"

"And those red-brown chimneys, and those tall dark firs behind."

"Oh, it is the most beautiful old house I have ever seen," said Olwen.

"I have pictured it in my mind many times," said Gwil. "I imagined it grander and larger but I never thought of anything so homelike and peaceful as this."

"And no one to live in it but an old hermit! Let us hurry on and find Seba," said Olwen "How shall we cross the river I wonder?"

"I asked at the 'Ship' and found that out. She lives this side of the river," said Gwil, "down there where the wood opens out to that broad meadow I fancy," and they pressed on their way until reaching the lower level, they followed the river banks, which were growing golden in the evening sunlight.

And as they went on their way they saw reflected in the brown shadow of the river their own figures surrounded by clumps of purple loose-strife and meadow sweet. From the woods across the river came the coo of the wood pigeons: from bush and briar, too, rose the song of the throstle, but no sound of human life and work; so peaceful, so beautiful the scene they might have been Adam and Eve roaming in Paradise.

The spell of the quiet fell upon them, and they had followed the river some distance in silence when Olwen pointed to a tiny cot that stood so close to the brink, it seemed to hang over it, to brood over the solitude. A wattled gate opened into the gardens, where the bees were humming noisily over the flowers.

"This must be Seba's cottage," Olwen whispered almost as if afraid to break the silence.

Opening the gate they heard a gentle murmur on the evening air, like a breath of the silence itself. Olwen raised her finger, and they both stood still to listen.

'Every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. I know all the fowls of the mountains, and the wild beasts of the fields are mine."

At last the gentle murmur ceased, and quietly, almost reverently they entered the open doorway, and tapped on the boarded passage wall.

"Come in," said the same voice that had just ceased, and they advanced through the opening to the penucha, or living room. In a full shaft of the sunlight a woman sat reading, her finger marking her place on the page; she looked up over her spectacles, and though she saw the strangers she still continued the last two verses of the chapter drawing her finger downwards to the concluding words.

Without haste, and with perfect ease she rose, and said, smiling, "Good evening, little children, where do you come from?"

"From roaming the hills and woods," said Gwil, "and from journeying on our feet towards the north."

"And to ask," interpolated Olwen, "if you will give me a night's lodging?"

"Well, 'bt shwr' merch-i. I have one room here empty, but only for one," she added, looking at Gwil, "that's the worst of being old; one grows selfish about one's own bed, and cannot sleep anywhere else."

"Of course not," said Gwil, "for me there is always the bracken for a soft bed, and the sky for my curtains if I fail to find a barn or a hay loft."

"Well, sit down then and have tea," said Seba for it was she.

"Yes, and let us tell you who we are, for I am sure you are Seba," said Olwen. "and I come from Posy, with many messages for you."

"Posy!" said the old woman, "my dear sister, Posy, whom I haven't seen for so long. Is she well, miss vach? and how is the little one she was nurse to?"

"Here she is," said Olwen, pointing to herself "so you see she is very well."

"Anwl, anwl," exclaimed the old woman, "you did well to come to Seba, dear heart, everything of the best you shall have, for Posy's sake. And who is he?" she said pointing to Gwil, "your brother?"

"No," said Olwen, "no relation, only one from Rhydyser like myself. We met by accident, and as we are going the same way we have travelled together as far as this whatever."

"Well, well," was Seba's dreamy answ, for she was already immersed in her preparations for the comfort of her newly-arrived guests.

"But, hark you, Seba," said Gwil, when they had finished their te, and answered all her questions. "On the opposite side of the river we saw a dear old house in the trees, and I am sure 'tis Rhosmor, Posy has told us how you take care of the old man who lives there. Abel Hughes she called him. Is he still alive?"

"Oh, yes," said Seba, "alive and quite well, but buried as if he were dead; living there by himself in two rooms he is, with his books; always reading, reading, and smoking! Dear anwl! you could thatch a cottage with the tobacco he has burnt, and the only thing that will draw him away from his books is music. Oh! he is loving the music and sometimes he is coming down and playing on the organ—"

"The what" exclaimed Gwil "Is there an organ there? Let us go Seba show us the way I long to see the old place."

"Well," she said, looking critically from one to the other, "the old mishter is willing for me to show the house to quiet people, and you are looking very respectable miss yach, and you machgen i," she added, turning towards Gwil, "are looking very nice and quiet too."

"As quiet as a lamb," said Gwil.

"Well, 'tis time for his tea, so come you then. But where will you sleep to night, machgen-i?"

"Oh, at the nearest farm. I am always lucky."

"Well, indeed, there's werngoppa, they are very kind."

"Oh, yes, that will do," said Gwil, with a patronising air.

Olwen went into raptures over the room in which she was to sleep; a long low room stretching out into the garden, with white-washed walls and wooden rafters, and a tiny latticed window round which the red roses and honeysuckle clustered.

"Oh, 'twill be lovely to come back to this," she said, hanging her knapsack behind the door. "Come, I am ready," and they started together down a narrow path, for which there was scarcely room between the garden and the river.

"I can't think how we're going to cross," said Olwen, with the gay spirits of a child. "Are we to jump or to swim, or to fly, Seba?" and laughing, the old woman drew out from a shed, a clumsy boat with a pair of oars.

"One oar I am taking myself," she said. "Perhaps he will help me," and she pointed with her thumb towards Gwil. "What is your name machgen-i?"

"Gwil is my name," he said, blushing a little with fear lest she might question him further. "Of course I will take an oar," and they crossed the smooth river, and landed where a few broken steps took them up to a path, which led through the wood to the house. For some little distance they followed it, until suddenly they emerged on a road which might once have been a carriage drive, but now, covered with moss, looked like a green velvet clearing in the wood.

In the trees they heard the coo of the dove as she settled down for the night; and through the soft dusk came the scent of new mown hay, and the crake of the landrail. Some sweet smelling shrub exhaled its fragrance on the evening air: the rabbits scuttled into the brushwood at their approach. Suddenly they reached an opening: a broad, fair lawn it had been once, but now, the grass had turned it into a goodly crop of hay, in which the ox-eyed daisies shone out like stars in the twilight.

"Oh!" exclaimed Olwen, softly, as they came in sight of the house. "Oh, what a dear old place!"

Gwil said nothing, but walked on as if in a dream. Had he ever seen this place before? Some strange fancies came and went through his brain as they drew nearer the house; memories that faded before he could grasp them. He knew at all events that here his mother, whom he scracely remembered had spent her early days, and the first years of her married life, and that was enough to endow the place with interest for him.

Seba turned the key in the front door with a beaming face, her guests' exclamations of pleasure delighting though they rather puzzled her.

Entering the hall they were startled by a flock of doves, which having entered by an open window were pecking about on the stone floor, Seba shooed them away, and they flew out again at the window, through which in the darkening twilight the stars were beginning to show. The hall at Rhosmor was a very ordinary apartment, having neither groined roof, nor pillared arches, nor yet fine stair-case to boast of but such as it was, it had served as the living room of many generations of Hugheses. The lads had kept their fishing rods and guns there, the lasses, their books and work; they had played in it and danced in it, and as they grew older had wept in it, too, and waited, while the watchers upstairs brought tidings of the sick and dying. It had been the principal part of the dwelling in the rude old times, when ways were simpler, and wants were fewer, now it was empty, and cold and bare, but Gwil saw nothing of this, for his attention was immediately drawn to a shrouded object at the further end of the room, and crossing over to it, he drew away the coverings, and disclosed a small organ and seated himself eagerly at the key-board "May I play?", he said, his fingers straying over the yellow keys.

"If you can play nice," said Seba. "but, oh anwl, if you can't, don't touch it."

"Can you blow for me?" he asked.

"Yes, I am used to it," she said, "for some times the Mishteer comes out to play. Play you machgen-i, 'twill sound sweet up there in his room."

Olwen had strayed away into the empty passages continually ejaculating, "Oh, what a dear old rambling place! oh anwl there's a cosy little room in here!" when, suddenly she was arrested by the soft strains of the organ, and listening intently with bated breath, and parted lips, she heard the same sweet melody that had drawn her through the woods of Coed du, and forgetting her interest in the empty chambers she turned and followed the harmonies that were stealing through the old house, to find Gwil seated at the organ, his face lighted up with the rapt expression which she had sometimes observed when he had drawn some unexpected and beautiful chord from his meladone. She approached him slowly and almost reverently, and dropping his hands from the keys, he ceased playing.

"I only played that to call you!" he said. "I knew it would bring you."

"Oh yes, indeed," she said, "go on, Gwil, I beg of you."

"Go you to the window seat, or it will be too loud for you," and, obeying, she sat there in the twilight, leaning her head against the old panels while Gwil played on and filled the air with music, giving himself up to a delight long denied him, but which could never lose its hold upon him. What did he play? Old chords of half-remembered studies, a mingling of Gregorian chants, of fugues, of rhapsodies, all linked together by some ancient Welsh melody; everything! anything from the stores of memory that would serve to express the music that was so strong a passion in his nature.

It was long since he had last sat at the organ, but well he availed himself of the present opportunity. He had an undefined feeling of some great change in his nature since he had last played, new hopes, new fears were in his heart, visions of success, of wealth perhaps, the usual dreams of youth; and through them all the golden thread of love and romance wove its patterns of beauty. He poured his whole soul into the music, and Olwen sitting there in the deepening twilight, the bats flitting outside the casement, the soft shadows of night falling around her, was wrapt in a happy reverie, entirely carried away by the music. How beautiful was the world! How entrancing those strains! How happy would she be to roam for ever through these shadowy glades, to listen to the flowing of the river behind the trees, and to the singing of the birds; to return to this old house, and hear those melting strains—but Gwil, where would he be?

Well, without him there could be no music! And with a pang of regret she called to mind that ere long they two must part—must take their separate ways through life.

The music was dying away in soft, wailing notes, and dreamy chords, which awoke within her such a presentiment of approaching loss and parting, that the tears rose to her eyes, and she let them course each other down her cheeks.

The music ceased, Gwil's hands dropped from the keys, and Olwen looked round to discover the cause. The old room had darkened, though down the centre a shaft of moonlight was streaming: beyond the organ a doorway opened into a dark passage, and standing at the opening she was startled to see a shadowy figure bent and grey, his white face dimly visible through the gloom.

(*To be continued.*)

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 7th May:—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 3rd May, reporting that Mr. John Samuel Crapper, Probationary Pilot, has been examined by a Departmental Committee and found to be fully qualified to serve as a Pilot on the Establishment; recommending that he be appointed to fill one of the existing vacancies in the 3rd Grade, and suggesting that Government be moved to publish the necessary notification in the *Government Gazette* as required by Section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, X of 1889.

Resolution.—Mr. J. S. Crapper is appointed a 3rd Grade Pilot on the Permanent Establishment subject to the authorization of Government as required by Section 72 of the Port Trust Act.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd May 1907.	Total from 1st April to 3rd May 1907.	For week ending 3rd May 1906.	Total from 1st April to 3rd May 1906.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	15	111	23	123
Do. do. out of do.	26	128	30	115
Do. transported	17	107	17	88
Do. attended to	1	6	1	7
Do. warped	2	7	1	1

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

There will be a Sweepstakes on Saturday 18th for all classes of Yachts combined, Entrance Rs. 3.

BY THE WAY.

MR. TREE IN BERLIN.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree is not the first English actor to visit Germany with his company. His performances in Berlin recall the Continental wanderings of the English Elizabethan actors, of which little is known, but that little is most interesting. Perhaps the nearest prototype of Mr. Tree is the famous comic actor William Kemp, who played in Berlin at the end of the sixteenth century. In the latter part of that century it appears to have been common for companies of Italian and French players to be attached to the Court of the German princes, and English companies also went over and played a part in the revival of the drama. German princes had English bands of music in their pay, and in some cases the actors seem to have entertained their patrons with jesting and music. Kemp, who was a member of the Earl of Leicester's company, was at one time a fellow-actor of Shakspere. In 1586 we hear of his company at the Court of Frederick II. of Denmark. The fame of Kemp spread from Denmark to Saxony, and Christian I., Elector of Saxony, tried to borrow the English players for his Court. There was some difficulty, and the players demanded 100 thalers each and their board, but they went to Saxony late in 1586, and performed English plays before the Elector.

A WANDERER OF LONG AGO.

It seems to have been the duty of Kemp and his fellows to follow the Elector about on his travels and to entertain the Court at dinner. The company returned to England in July, 1587, but Kemp appears to have stayed abroad much longer, for he is heard of in Italy. In the "Return from Parnassus," which was produced in London in 1602, Kemp is greeted with the question, "How doth the Emperor of Germany?" and is welcomed "from dancing the morrice over the Alps." Kemp, according to some scholars, played, while abroad, before the Emperor in Vienna. He was a renowned comic actor, and played Peter in "Romeo and Juliet" and Dogberry in "Much Ado about Nothing." His name appears in the list of actors prefixed to the First Shakepre Folio. His main fault seems to have been his habit of interpolating "gag" of his own into his part, and perhaps Shakspere had him in mind when he makes Hamlet say to the players, "Let, those that play your clowns speak no more than is set down for them."

DESPISED WEALTH.

A suburban correspondent writes:—I have recently been driven forth with my possessions by the sourness of a suburban landlady to seek a new residence. My possessions consist chiefly of my library, for which I have resigned much of the material goods by which land-ladies usually assess the worth and wordly standing of their clients; nevertheless I hoped against hope that my new guardian would not be altogether unimpressed by my property, and that it would entitle me to at least a tolerable measure of her respect. Alas! I have been sadly disappointed; she has summed me up only too unfavourably. For a few days she called me "sir," but now that she has made a complete survey of my estate she has dropped the title. Having heard many pointed speeches about the wealth of her previous lodger, which consisted entirely of a very extensive wardrobe—"He *was* a gentleman," she said; "I've known him give away a frock coat and silk hat that many quite respectable people would have been proud to wear for best,"—I ventured, in desperation, the other day to ask whether she did not in some degree admire my books. "Are not those a treasure?" I said, showing her the *edition de luxe* of Pater, which I acquired not without serious privation. I told her the nine volumes cost me nearly £10. She stared at me with a look of disdain and moral aversion. "Indeed," she said coldly "I'm surprised at that. It's very contrary to what I've heard of the prices of books. My daughter is librarian to her Sunday school, and she's just bought a box of 100 for 10s.!" My heart sank at the news. "Oh, but those were different books from these," I said faintly. "Yes, indeed," she replied, "different from some of these old things; beautiful books—the best, you may be sure of that, for our minister directed the purchase, and who knows so much about books as he does?"

MUSICAL HUMORS.

Exactly 300 years have passed since a certain "Captaine Tobias Hume," a great votary of the "viol de gambo," produced his Musical Masterpiece under the title of "Musicall Humors." To students it is a very interesting example of early programme music, and it has a diverting quaintness which is of universal appeal. A hunting song for the "gambo" is exposed on the open page, the music and words of which tell a fierce and exciting tale of pursuit and victory. In the corners of the score you may read, if you have good eyes, a charming series of instructions to the musican. When the vocalist sings the baying of the dogs the player is reminded that now "the hounds do yorne." As the words become more and more stirring, "Blow the uncoupling," "Blow the seeke," he is told. "Blow loude, for Ioler is in appears what Ioler seizes the pray; and at last the gambo player is charged to "halow twice," for the pray falls. What the rest of his somewhat distracting duties were is tantalisingly concealed on the next page.

IN PRAISE OF THE VIOL.

Captain Hume defends his particular instrument in a short preface with great spirit. "From henceforth," he tells the "Understanding Readers"—a title which Time, one fears, has made ironical,—"the statefull instrument gambo violl shall with ease yeelde full various and as delightfull musicke as the lute. For here I protest the Trinitie of Musicke, parts, passion, and division, to be as gracefully united in the gambo violl as in the most received instrument that is; which here, with a soldier's resolution, I give up to the acceptance of all noble dispositions." And he adds for the understanding readers complete instruction, "If you will heare the viol de gambo in his true majestic, string him up with nine stringes." One grieves to learn from the "Dictionary of National Biography" that the Captain, for all his musical skill went mad in Charles the First's reign, and offered, "if furnished with a complete navy, to bring the King within three months 20 millions of money."

ADVICE GRATIS.

Every doctor has had unpleasant experiences of the economical-minded person who takes advantage of a casual meeting at the dinner table or elsewhere to importune him for counsel as to his ailments. It is not always easy to get rid of these pests. Abernethy was, as we know, equal to the occasion when a wealthy alderman, whom he met at a friend's house, recited his catalogue of woes, ending up with the question. "What should I take?" The reply was "Take advice!" A French doctor recently rid himself in an equally ingenious manner of a patient who sought to impose on his good nature. He was accosted one afternoon on a crowded boulevard by a lady notorious for this practice. She at once began to tell of her afflictions, making particular complaint of pain in the hypogastric region. To which the doctor gravely replied, "My dear madam, I must examine you. Be good enough to take off your things!" To the stories told above in the *British Medical Journal*, "E. J. E.," adds another in the *Westminster Gazette*. It concerns a wellknown London Physician. At a dinner-party one evening he was much worried by one who was seeking gratuitous advice. "Do you know, doctor, said the questioner, "I know a man who suffers so terribly with indigestion that at times he can do nothing but howl with pain. What would you do in that case?" "Well, I suppose," responded the medical man, "I should howl with pain too."

EIGHTEEN STAGES.

THE food stages of a man's life:—

1 day:—Mother's joy.
1 month:—Nourishment and rubber.
3 months:—Bottle and rubber.
12 months:—Bottle.
2 years:—Spoon bait.
5 years:—Anything within reach.
7 years:—Anything—and everything sticky.
12 years:—Lean meat, puddings, tarts, unripe fruit.
17 years:—Thick soup, cutlets with brown gravy, turkey, ices.
18 years:—Grilled meat, clear soups (not that he prefers them), savouries because sweets are taboo to advanced ages, birds of all sorts—"drink,"
21 years:—The same, except that dinners are longer, and, as regards birds, fowls, Turkey, and goose are cut out, duck is tolerated if "pressed," but game is the "real only." Drink of all sorts.
30 years:—Consomme with Worcester Sauce, a cutlet, and a bird and wine only. Brandy.
40 years:—Thin dry toast, with a quail and cayenne pepper, Whisky and soda.
60 years:—Oysters, cayenne, two glasses of Berncastler. Doctor.
65 years:—Milk and Vichy.
70 years:—Has his food cut up.
80 years:—Egg beaten up with port, weak tea, with toast soaked in it,
90 years:—Ground game.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Bezvada, Byramjijulamji; Hyderabad, Makindrao coachman; Pani, Kishna Swora Lovwar, Masgaon Dormokhana; Mominabad, Gundooji Sawdagar near Gilli station; Calicut, Rustumji Ginwalla Miagam; Raman Damji chapte; Damodar, Ocalthing; Gwalior, Ramrao Crisena Jalar Esqr., Zanzibar, Bintel Syyed Abdoolaziz Masagaon, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

REVIVAL OF THE LACE JABOT.

One of the most striking revivals of the moment is the "Jabot," which forms one of the chief notes of the scale of fashion, This Jabot to be well worn should be of the finest and oldest of real laces, such as Alencon, Malines, point de Flandres, point de Gaze, etc., etc., which made into these dainty cravattes, give a decided tone of chic to the whole toilette. This is, however, a mode that is so easily imitated in machine-made laces that in the distance have much the same effect; it is only when seen near at hand that these jabots of antique lace maintain their charm. Therefore, although cheap imitations will unavoidably be worn by the million, not alone in lace, but in finely embroidered lawns and muslins edged with lace, etc., the jabot de luxe will hold its own. Another effect is the white cut-away vest, worn with both the long and the short coats, and when smartly cut and finished with exquisite little buttons, it is an excellent way of renovating a last season's garment. These little vests or waistcoats are fashioned in a variety of materials, according to the type of gown which they adorn. For a light grey cloth gown white suede kid, bound all round the edges with silver galon and small, chaste old silver buttons, the sleeves finished with touches of the same, would make a delightfully cool and refreshing costume for present wear. The white pique vest is also likely to be very popular, especially for washing dresses, and even for serge and alpacas. These two latter materials are certain to be very much in vogue, and will be equally smart with the little vest-coat or the sleeveless sac. Dark gloves are gaining on us more daily, the chief colours being the natural suede, chestnut, brown, and mole-grey. White gloves, at any rate for present wear, are considered bad taste.

THE SLEEVE PICTURESQUE.

The sleeve picturesque, for home and evening gowns, is fitting, to the elbow, in the form of bouillonnes of mousseline de soie or crepe de chine, and an original hanging drappery which veils without hiding the contour of the forearm in a most becoming manner. This style of sleeve adapts itself charmingly for tea-gowns. One I saw the other day impressed me by the charm of its simplicity and colour scheme, a clinging underskirt and corsage of vieux rose crepe de chine, with several narrow rolls of satin, set at equal distances on the lower part of the skirt. The overdress which left the front of the skirt free, was of a soft silken Indian gauze in black. This was bordered all round with vieux rose Liberty satin, and the semi-Empire waist was draped with black gauze, embroidered in tiny rosebuds. The sleeves were gauged in full puffings of rose crepe de chine, with narrow rolls of satin, at intervals, and from the elbow fell the quaint draperies of black gauze, embroidered to match the ceinture. The latest decollete for evening and tea-gowns is the square, back and front.

CHARGE OF CAUSING DEATH OF A COOLIE.

Thornton Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

William Thornton, the European Assistant of the South Baranagore Jute Mill, who was charged with causing the death of coolie, by kicking him, on the 26th ultimo, has been committed for trial to the Sessions on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

He was released on bail for Rs. 1,000.

The accused says that he only pushed the man but did not kick him.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, May 16.

During the absence on Leave of Major T W Cuffe A D C Lieut Heugh S Symons has assumed Command of the Corps, from this date.

HEUGH. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. J. MARSLAND.
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, May 16.
255 LEAVE.

The following extract from Bombay Brigade orders is published for information

* * * *

No 697 Furlough and Leave

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officers as follows:—

I Lieut F C Jenkin R G A Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery from 20th May 1907, or date of departure, to 18th July 1907

* * * *

256 LEAVE.

Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned officer as follows:—

No 796 Corpl H W Dixon No 2 Coy for eight months from the 24th instant

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1907 on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	350	....	750
Or per mile of Railway	23	20	....	43
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	4,816	5,985	47	10,848
Total for 15 weeks.	5,216	6,335	47	11,598
Comparison				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	522	324	5	851
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	19	....	49
Total to corresponding date do.	7,907	5,296	93	13,296

Decrease for the week........................ Rs. 101
" to date........................ " 1,698

Increase for the week .. Rs. 31,068
" to date ...... " 2,79,791

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1907 on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	27,000	....	32,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	191	....	227
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	71,327	3,82,770	2,134	4,56,231
Total for 15 weeks	76,327	4,09,770	2,134	4,88,231
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	7,403	32,756	180	40,339
Per mile of Ry. do.	53	232	1	286
Total to corspg date do.	91,304	4,39,099	4,192	5,34,595

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 8,339
Do. date .. " 36,364

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
"Really wholesome Confectionery" LANCET
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
WORKS: LONDON.
Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

MINERAL WATERS
TRADE REQUISITES.
LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.
REFINED
SACCHARIN
sweeter than SUGAR.
And every article connected with Ærated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from
GURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN
Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

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FOR PACKING
COTTON, WOOL, &c.
EDWIN MILLS & SON,
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

ROYALTIES WHO PAINT.

THE Duchess of Argyll is shewing some charming Nile views at the exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. It is surprising how many Royal personages are gifted with the artistic faculty. Queen Alexandra is a clever worker in pastel, and draws figures exceedingly well, while her abilities as a photographer have been admired at many exhibitions. Nearly every European queen paints well. Queen Victoria Eugenie is fond of painting birds and flowers. Queen Helena's favourite subjects are sailors. Queen Wilhelmina has recently executed a series of beautiful illustrations of "The Arabian Nights." The Queen of Roumania is highly skilled as a sculptor, and Queen Amelie of Portugal paints landscapes with the firness and finish of a professional artist. The King of Portugal recently exhibited in Paris a fine pastel representing a Moorish warrior. King Edward's niece, Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein designs lovely pieces of jewellery, and is most accomplished in the delicate art of enamelling. Among painter princes the most expert are Prince Eugene of Sweden and the exiled cousin of King Peter of Servia, Prince Borghidad of Karageorgevitch, who is now exhibiting some exquisitely designed jewellery at the Society des Beaux Arts in Paris.

PRINCESS AS SIGN PAINTER.

In our own Royal Family the Duchess of Argyll is perhaps the most proficient as an artist. She has a charming talent for both oil and water-colours, and her ability as a sculptor is very great. Her tutor, the late Sir Edgar Boehm, had a high opinion of her skill. Among the Duchess's best known works are the statues of Queen Victoria at Manchester Cathedral and Kensington Gardens, and the bronze memorial in St. Paul's to the Colonials who fell in the South African War. For many years she has had a studio in Kensington Palace, and there she may be often seen, in overalls and large white apron, busily painting or modelling. One of her most successful pictures is a "speaking" portrait of Paderewski. Another and less known work from her brush is the sign-board of an inn at Roseneath on the Clyde. This was painted to while away a period of waiting, and it is the only sign-board in the world painted by a member of the Royal Family. The King of Portugal invariably resorts to his palette and brushes when worried with State affairs. And he is no mere *dilettante* in art, as the honours which have come to him show. He spends a great deal of his leisure time in making sketches of coast and ocean scenes. In the Portuguese section of fine arts at the last Paris Exhibition the international jury who had to award the honours were surprised to find an important picture signed with the name of Dom Carlos I., and they awarded him a silver medal.

A VERSATILE PRINCE.

A big exhibition of Prince Karageorgevitch's art work is to be held next winter at the Leicester Galleries. The Prince is a very talented metal-worker, and he executes beautiful designs in belt buckles, combs, hairpins, paper cutters, and spoons. His work is chiefly in natural designs of flowers and leaves done in relief. The Prince is a very versatile artist. He paints, engraves, and designs embroideries and bookbindings. When King Peter ordered his crown from Falise, the eminent goldsmith of Paris, Prince Carageorgevitch superinteded the work. His atelier in the Avenue du Bois is the rendezvous of all literary and artistic Pairs. The Prince belongs to the elder branch of the Servian Royal Family, and his grand father was the last Karageorgevitch who sat on the Servian throne before King Peter. King Oscar of Sweden's youngset son, Prince Eugene, holds rank as an artist with the most eminent Swedish painters. He is a painter by profession, and his works, signed "E. Oscarson," have been exhibited with those of the greatest Continental artists, and have stood the comparison well. He acquired his mastery of the brush while studying diligently in dingy rooms in the Latin Quarter, where he became very popular, the more so as he is the only Royal personage in Europe who, outside the Bonaparte family, bears the great name of Napoleon. One of the many Royal godsons of the Emperor Napoleon III., he was given the two Bonapartist names, Eugene and Napoleon. The Prince is handsome, well set up, and a bachelor. It is said, however, that he is determined to renounce his Royal rights and marry a young Swedish lady, resident in Paris, with whom he is deeply in love. The story goes that the King and Queen have long been trying to turn him from his decision, but he has absolutely made up his mind to marry the lady of his choice.

THE PRINCESS IN MARBLE.

To Mr. Wade, who does not yet bear the magic letters "R.A." or even "A. R. A." after his name, has been confided the interesting commission of executing the first statue of the Princess of Wales. It is strange that her Royal Highness has as yet had no opportunity of seeing herself immortalised in marble, for Royalty has always been very fond of sculpture and of sculptors. Several of the most charming counterfeit presentements of Queen Alexandra are due to the sculptor's art, but this is doubtless partly owing to the fact that Denmark has always been in a special sense the home of statuary. Within the first year or two of her marriage Queen Alexandra was sculptured at least twice. The Prince of Wales from babyhood upwards has been frequently what the late Earl of Beaconsfield once described as "busted", and Mr. Wade's statue of the Princess is to be a pendant to that executed by him of the Prince, lately unveiled at Hong-Kong.

A DIPLOMATIC FRIEND OF ROYALTY.

The Danish Minister, who has been moved to write letters to the papers on the subject of alleged German ambition in Denmark, is an old friend of the Royal Family—indeed, it may be said that the diplomatic representatives of every country, the ruler of which is related to our own monarch, occupy a specially favoured position at Court. It is the same with the British representatives at the related Courts of Germany (including the minor Courts of Hesse, Darmstadt, etc.), Russia, Denmark, Norway, and now we may add Spain. The late Queen always took a keen interest in all the appointments to these posts which are known in the service as the "family" Legations. M. Frank Ernest de Bille has been Danish Minister in London since 1890, and, though he does not occupy quite the remarkable position in society which his predecessor, M. de Falbe, held, he is still one of the most notable figures in diplomatic society. His Excellency inherits much of the sailor-like *bonhomie* of his father, who was a distinguished Danish admiral; while his mother was related to Prince von Bulow, the German Chancellor. The Minister himself was a soldier before he took up diplomacy, and he served as a staff officer during his country's war with Germany. It is significant that he is a member of the Marlborough Club, which chiefly consists of the King's friends, and his Majesty conferred on him some time ago the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order. Madame de Bille is a charming American lady, the daughter of a former Chancellor of the State of New Jersey. Her son, M. T. de Bille, is an attache of the Legation.

LORD DURHAM.

The Earl of Durham, who succeeds Colonel Baird as a Steward of the Jockey Club, is an enthusiastic sportsman, and one of the most outspoken critics of the Turf. He was born in 1855, was educated at Eton, and succeeded his father in 1879. As is well known, he and his brother, the Hon. Frederick W. Lambton, are twins, and they are so nearly alike in appearance as to be often mistaken for one another. Lord Durham is a Liberal with strong opinions, and during the Boer war denounced the Little Englanders with great fervour. He is a clever speaker and a born humorist, and in 1886 made a famous speech at the Gimcrack Club, which has become historical. Once an American told Lord Durham that he would like to be a lord, and on being asked why, replied that he wanted to know what it felt like. "Oh," replied his lordship quickly, "you would painfully know what it feels like when you saw your Christmas bills." That Lord Durham was always of a somewhat adventurous disposition, the following little story will show. When he was a small boy his mother took him to the seaside, and one day went out walking with him by the seashore.

THE NEW VISCOUNT MIDLETON.

"The world supposes the eldest son of a peer to be the fortunate heir of what is called the accident of birth: he is in reality the hapless victim of the accident of death. He has become a peer. From this lot there is no scape." In these words Mr. St. John Brodrick once summed up his views upon hereditary titles, and now that, owing to the death of his father, Viscount Midleton, he himself has become a peer, it would be interesting to know if he still holds the same opinions. The new Lord Midleton was born in 1856, and was educated at Eton under the famous Dr. Warre. While he was at school, the late Archbishop Tait prophesied that he would do well in Parliament, and, singularly enough, in 1880 he was returned as member for Guildford. His maiden speech was a marked success, and earned great praise from no less a personage than W. E. Gladstone. In 1886 Mr. Brodrick became Financial Secretary to the War Office, and in 1900 he accepted office as Minister for War. Although he was by no means generally popular, he was universally regarded as a man of sincere purpose, and his devotion to the Army has never questioned. In spite of his years of hard work and enthusiastic endeavour in the cause of Army reform, the new Lord Midleton will be perhaps best remembered to the rank and file as the man who was responsible for the "Brodrick" cap.

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The Government of India and the U. S. Government use them; the Chicago Board of Education uses 120; the Pennsylvania Railway Co. uses 400; the Leading Bankers and Insurance Companies use them; Prosperous Merchants use them: they are used everywhere because they—

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Do Better work and in Greater Variety than any other Typewriter in existence.

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PURVEYORS BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality.

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
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Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for ***Immediate Delivery.***
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THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

If you have been very ill, and are not recovering as fast as you expected, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give you strength and energy.

Mrs. M. McShane, Hobart, sends this letter, with her photograph:
"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

Ayer's
Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

The . . .
Pianola.

The Pianola is the best Piano-Player on the Market.
The Pianola can be seen and heard at S. Rose & Co.'s Piano Show-rooms.

The Pianola, in Stock from	Rs. 350 to Rs. 975
The Angelus ...	... „ 675
The Aeriola ...	... „ 450
The Pianotor ...	... „ 350
The Pianotist ...	... „ 300

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Registered Trade Mark
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BIRMINGHAM,
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Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
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None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
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MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or [illegible]
[illegible]

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
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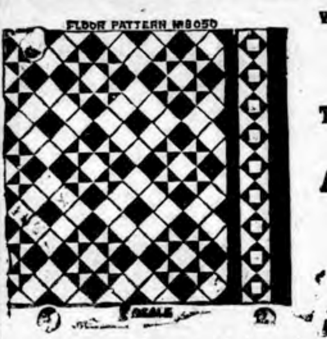

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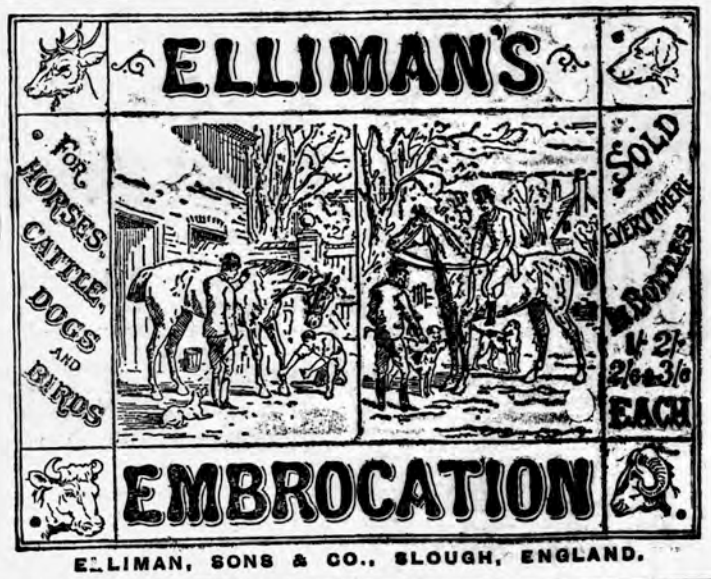
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